THE SURVEY

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Files of The Survey will be found in public and college libraries. All issues are indexed in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. Ask the Librarian.

All Aboard!

DR. FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS, than whom none could be more so, will lead the Open Road Travel Seminar to Russia this summer in place of Walter W. Pettit, who has been drafted as executive director of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration of New York State. After attending the International Conference of Social Work at Frankfurt, there will be a full month in the Soviet Union. Sailing date, July 1. Total cost including Frankfurt, $790. Apply to the Open Road, 45 West 45 Street, New York.

The International Housing Association has arranged a tour of the most picturesque and attractive cities of Southern Germany and Switzerland all of which offer interesting projects in the fields of housing and town-planning. The tour starts at Frankfurt on July 2 and ends in Zurich on July 16. Approximate cost, $110. Further information from Dr. H. Kampffmyer, general secretary, International Housing Association, Hausa-Alle 27, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

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So They Say

I AM deeply convinced that there is altogether too much talk.—*Cardinal O'Connell, Boston.*

Knowing a lot about the law doesn't amount to much. It's knowing something about people.—*Clarence Darrow.*

There are no rich men in the United States today.—*Charles M. Schwab, chairman, Bethlehem Steel Corporation.*

The public opinion which in the long run determines policy is remarkably unchanging.—*Walter Lippmann, New York.*

We erect the gallows at the end of the lane instead of the signboard at its start.—*Lewis E. Lawes, warden, Sing Sing Prison.*

Practically all the good speeches delivered in this country during the last four years have been made by Nicholas Murray Butler.—*Heywood Broun, New York.*

At the present time we have plenty of leisure for culture but little culture for leisure.—*William Sloane Coffin, president, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.*

Everyone could do something about it [unemployment] if we would only break it up in little pieces and refuse to be paralyzed by its size.—*The Prince of Wales.*

The self most worthy of expression is more likely to be expressed when we stop thinking about self-expression.—*Henry Neumann, Ethical Culture Society, Brooklyn.*

I think that the new style in dress is probably responsible for less drinking and smoking among college girls in general.—*Virginia C. Gildersleeve, dean, Barnard College.*

It is part of the American creed that whatever a man may be born he must, if he is a man and an American citizen, die something else.—*I. A. E. Wylie in Harper's Magazine.*

The great problem of the college girl is most often how, after four years of independence, to adapt herself to a world which no longer feels like hers—*Louise Lasker, Vassar '32.*

No industrial structure is worth creating that cannot correct a situation wherein those responsible for its success are not able to find sustenance for themselves.—*Governor Ely, Massachusetts.*

The key to a renewed economic life is realization that the income of the little men will ultimately decide the poverty or prosperity of the economic order.—*Glenn Frank, president, University of Wisconsin.*

It was determined to safeguard the virtues of rugged individualism. . . . We helped the American citizen to stand on his feet. We put him on street corners selling apples.—*The Rev. George A. Crapullo, Brooklyn.*

What will be done during the next ten years to insure regular employment or support during unemployment is a child-welfare as well as an industrial question.—*Grace Abbott, U. S. Children's Bureau, in Parents Magazine.*

The prohibition issue is an important immediate nuisance which must be disposed of. It may temporarily disrupt our parties, but it is not the stuff out of which we can build permanent party rebellion or reconstruction.—*Harry Elmer Barnes.*

For the sake of both humanity and taxes private social work should, insofar as possible, be enabled to hew to its original line and so stem the further swelling of our reformatory and institution population.—*Lawson Purdy, director, New York Charity Organization Society.*

The immense number of propertyless wage-earners on the one hand and the superabundant riches of the fortunate few on the other is an unanswerable argument that the earthly goods so abundantly produced in this age of industrialism are far from rightly distributed and equitably shared among the various classes of men.—*Pope Pius XI.*

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THE SURVEY

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Working Wives in Ohio

WHEN the results of the Census of 1920 were made public it was a common comment that the large increase over previous years in numbers of working women was at least partly a hangover of the war years, when women took the places of men who were at war and tasted the luxuries of economic independence. Final tabulations of the 1930 figures cast doubt on that interpretation. A recent week brought a grist of reports from Ohio cities: Dayton, Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus and Akron. In all of these except Cleveland, where there was little change, a smaller percentage of the whole population was at work in 1930 than in 1920. But the gain in leisure or enforced idleness or domesticity or what-not was not that of women but of children and men. Though each city still listed "gainful workers" aged 10 to 13, there was a decline in the work of children who should be in school. There was also a small decline in the percentages of "all males 10 years and over" who reported themselves gainfully employed. For women of these ages there was a slight increase in the proportion at work for wages. Nearly half—and in Akron and Columbus more than half—of all working women were or had been married. The big increase in percentages in employment during that prosperous decade was made by married women, which by the Census definition means women who have husbands and are living with them. In all of these industrial cities the proportion of married women gainfully employed increased by at least 50 per cent between 1920 and 1930. In Dayton and Columbus the increase exceeded 70 per cent. Granting the brashness of interpretation, it seems fair nevertheless to read into those figures not a rush for silk stockings and economic independence, but an increasing need that women enter the wage world to eke out their husbands' earnings for family support.

Not Afraid of Tomorrow

"I ADMIRE her for her many splendid qualities, but most of all for the fact she is not afraid of tomorrow." It was the editor of The News-Leader speaking and the occasion was the annual meeting last January of the Y. W. C. A. of Richmond, Virginia. His reference was to the great-granddaughter of the man who wrote the famous Bill of Rights, and it has been characteristic of Lucy Randolph Mason that heir as she is to the great heritages of the southern spirit, she has incarnated that spirit in espousing unpopular causes in a conservative capital city in ways which have won the respect of the entire community. Governor, mayor, judges, social workers, bankers, educators joined in the tributes to her. It is Miss Mason who has been chosen to wear the mantle laid down by Florence Kelley as secretary of the National Consumers' League. Miss Mason brings rare qualities and no little experience to the wearing of the mantle. Industrial problems have been her enduring interest. As secretary of the Y. W. C. A. she has made that institution a basic and growing force in Richmond. In the words of Mrs. Beverley Munford, "her work with and for Negroes has been characterized by vision, courage and efficiency." She has been an officer of the Virginia League of Women Voters. She has been active in securing the passage of protective legislation, and in 1931 served as executive secretary of the Southern Council of Women and Children in Industry. The great-granddaughter of the friend of Thomas Jefferson is essentially a daughter of the new industrial South on its distaff side, just as Mrs. Kelley was a child of Pennsylvania industrialism in its post-bellum years and took from her father, the friend of Lincoln, the charge that while his generation had built up American industry, hers was to humanize it.

Doctors and Veterans

WHAT the National Economy Committee called the "vast legalized racket" of veterans' aid has been brought forward again in a report by the Committee on Public Health Relations of the New York Academy of Medicine. The National Economy Committee, of which Archibald B. Roosevelt is secretary, consists for the most part of veterans who launched the Military Training Camp Association in 1915. The Acadamy's committee has as its chairman a physician who was in France during the war and holds a nationally respected place in his profession, Dr. James Alexander Miller. Rehearsing the fact that veterans' relief for the year 1932 will exceed $1,000,000,000, or more than a quarter of the government's total income, the Committee on Public Health Relations agrees with the other committee in estimating that nearly half of this "relief" bill—some $450,000,000 a year—is being spent to subsidize ex-soldiers who are not suffering from war disabilities. It

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is estimated that by June 1933 some 560,000 ex-soldiers—a population as large as the city of Buffalo—will be receiving cash allowances for disabilities totally unrelated to war service. In departments of the government itself men are working full-time while drawing allowances for disability; one story is told of an employe of the Veterans' Bureau who receives a salary of $9000 a year while getting two-thirds of his pay ($187 a month) as an officer in the late war for bronchitis presumably developed during the war while on duty in Washington. "The civil service system has virtually been scrapped in favor of the veteran," the Committee declares. A "disabled" veteran is put at the head of a civil service list over all other entrants however able, even though he fails the examination by as much as ten points. Continuance of such a policy will wreck government services and seriously impair medical and public health services. Wasteful duplication of hospital facilities and misuse of war risk insurance are included in the "scandalous but strictly legal misuse of legal appropriations" which the committee attributes to a powerful veterans' lobby. "The New York Academy of Medicine," the report concludes, calling for an honest and thorough legislative investigation, "issues this report on account of the seriousness of the existing situation, and as a medical organization desires to emphasize the grave danger of these legalized practices to the efficiency of the public health, scientific and medical services of the United States Government."

Sixty Fruitful Years

THE delicate, old-fashioned handwriting of Louisa Lee Schuyler with "fs" where we would write "ss," records the founding of the State Charities Aid Association on May 11, 1872. The constitution presented by Miss Schuyler and unanimously adopted at that meeting stated its purposes as follows: "1st) To promote an active public interest in the New York State Institutions of Public Charities, with a view to the physical, mental and moral improvement of their pauper inmates. 2nd) To make the present pauper system more efficient, and to bring about such reforms in it as may be in accordance with the most enlightened views of Christianity, Science and Philanthropy." On the Association's sixtieth birthday a few weeks ago one governor and five former governors of New York State signed a tribute to the aid that the Association has given. Its broad aims have been interpreted concretely and forcefully in promoting the developments that "Science" has brought to the service of welfare. It has stood firmly and discriminatingly behind the new ways of furthering that welfare through education, legislation, and direct service for public well-being. The recent appointment of Stanley Davies as associate secretary emphasizes another activity long carried on under Mr. Davies' leadership, concern for the mentally handicapped and mentally ill. The Association and Homer Folks, its secretary through nearly forty years, deserve the congratulations of the people as well as the governors of New York.

Patrick Geddes

PATRICK GEDDES died on April 17 at Montpellier, France. While his life has come to an end his work is just beginning to permeate the minds and souls of those whose work is to study and think and create a community of the future. This blue-eyed Scot who was born in 1854 and devoted his early days to the natural sciences, first as a wandering scholar seeking the inspiration of T. H. Huxley and Haeckel, Wirchow and the brothers Reclus, made his most lasting contribution in the field of community-building. His books on The Evolution of Sex and Principles of Biology, which he wrote jointly with his friend, J. Arthur Thomson, stand out as final contributions to science. His works on regional planning, his concepts of the evolution of cities and his mass of incisive and practical ideas of communal life have been poured out of a rebellious soul only to be scattered like the spray of a waterfall.

Geddes stood for what his friend Victor Brandford called "the civic imperative" which consists in the blending and integration of personality through the arts and sciences so that the better life may become a common and harmonious reality. The planners of cities, the great plans for the new regional integration of our disjointed communities, will feel the influence of Geddes not tomorrow, next year or in the next decade, but in the generations to come. His power of taking fragmentary glimpses of human society and human communities and transforming them into structures of solid thinking will take a long time to be filled in by the slow methodology of the so-called practical man. This is the task of the civic philosopher and civic thinker of the future. To him, "Ideas are but sections of life, movement is its essence. This life movement proceeds in changing rhythm, initiated by the genius of the place, continued by the Spirit of the Times." A slow-moving civilization will gradually discover and use Geddes in the building of a new concept of communal life out of which may come the transformation of vision into reality.

Hastings H. Hart

HAD he lived a few months longer, Hastings H. Hart would have been a social worker for half a century, for it was in 1883 that he became secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Corrections and Charities. A young minister of the Congregational Church, he felt the humanitarian urge of his generation and went into the new calling after a single village pastorate. Even in the early years he made a record of far-seeing achievement—the establishing of parole and of a model system of prison labor in Minnesota, later the virtual resurrection of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. Almost from its beginning he has been on the staff of the Russell Sage Foundation, for fifteen years as head of the Department of Child-Helping; for the past eight years, at a time when most men would have been content to rest in the evening of a busy life, as the Foundation's consultant on delinquency and penology whose advice and services have been available to any who needed them. Most recently he was chairman of the Advisory Committee on Penal Institutions, Probation and Parole of the Wickersham Commission. He has profoundly influenced the thinking of his time in many aspects of penology and delinquency. He has, though a layman, left his mark on the architecture of prisons and hospitals and children's institutions; more striking still, he has prevented the erection of many ill-considered buildings with the result that some men and children who might have been shut up in them are at work or play in the sunshine. He was equally at home with the distinguished members of a state commission or a board of rural supervisors. Robust, tireless, genial, he seemed by some magic of the spirit constantly to replenish the capital of strength and good-will which he as constantly poured out.

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The Fighting Spirit in Hard Times

Four Thousand Members of the National Conference of Social Work Gather at Philadelphia to Consider Their World

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

IF ever a conference got off on a fighting foot this one did. This fifty-ninth National Conference of Social Work, gathered for a bright May week in Philadelphia, cheered those leaders who minced no words, cold shouldered those who pussy-footed on vital issues, and talked back to whomever it pleased. It made no bones of its impatience with old ideology, old social patterns, old methodology and the complaisance that had too long accepted form for reality. It refused to admit itself beaten because of the break-down of things as they were. It faced what Walter Lippmann called "the unfound future" with its chin up and its eyes forward.

Much water had gone over the dam in the year since the Minneapolis conference. Unemployment and emergency relief were discussed there as more or less temporary calamities, sharp differences arose over public relief and its efficacy and only a few mentioned the possibility of federal relief. In Philadelphia unemployment loomed not as a transitory calamity but as a fault of social organization to be struck at boldly and with determination, public relief was taken as a matter of course "and if it's badly administered we have only ourselves to blame," and federal relief if not embraced was at least reckoned with as necessary and inevitable.

Along with tight-lipped earnestness of purpose and ruthless facing of realities this conference had a fine yeasty spirit that overflowed in back-talk—not safe back-talk among cronies in after-hours confabs, but public back-talk from the platform and in the newspapers. J. Prentice Murphy talked back at Governor Pinchot for his assertion in his welcoming address that "the time is not far off, apparently, when private charity, while still essential at times and in places, will be almost obsolete"; the whole conference talked back at Secretary Wilbur for his sweeping generalizations on the beneficent effects of the depression on children. Prof. Sumner H. Schlicter talked back at the American Legion and its Washington lobby—"the biggest racket in the country. Al Capone is a piker in comparison"—and everybody, while they basked in the light of Philadelphia's generous hospitality, talked back about two-dollar conference meals. Said A. W. McMillen, "I have to spend more in a day for food than we allow our Chicago families for a week."

While the ebullience of the big gathering, the second largest in Conference history, found outlet in free and easy back-talk, its earnestness, its courage and its deep seriousness of purpose were rallied and expressed in the presidential address of C. M. Bookman on The Social Consequences and Treatment of Unemployment. Here were no evasions, no rationalizations. "It is time for plain speaking. We cannot afford to be frightened by words." Mercilessly Mr. Bookman spread before his hearers the incontrovertible facts and figures of the staggering wage loss represented by unemployment and of the comparatively puny proportions of direct relief funds, public and private—2 to 5 per cent—available to counter it. The burden has fallen largely on households and has stayed there. He spared no words in depicting the inadequacies and confusions of the present policies for the social treatment of unemployment and in demanding reconstruction of those policies. He faced frankly the critical situation in which the structure of organized social work finds itself and challenged it to a larger concept of its responsibilities:

> Social work can never hope to cope successfully with the disastrous social consequences arising out of an economic structure so lacking in control that prolonged unemployment descends upon a fourth of our workers; nor can we be unconcerned over a financial structure that so heavily mortgages future income, discourages thrift and allows the savings of the people to go down in a welter of destruction.
>
> The real challenge to social work is to be found not in unintelligent sacrifice of engineering and preventive aspects of social work but rather in improved community organization and planning. Our agencies are still largely on an individualistic basis exactly as business is still on such a basis and many of the same consequences are to be found.

Taxes, the Sinews of War

FURTHER stimulation in the same line came from another Cincinnatian, C. A. Dykstra, city manager, in his address on The Partnership of Public and Private Service. Mr. Dykstra traced the course of events in the "four years since the fond hope was expressed that we are about to abolish poverty but in which we have succeeded only in abolishing security." His discussion hinged on his challenge that if the taxing power is to be used in the employment field in cases of emergency caused by the business cycle, it should be used in the field of unemployment prevention. "Taxes are, or should be, the sinews of war with which we fight the battle of those who believe in law, order, decency, public health, sanitation and welfare. In this period they have been in addition sinews of war in the battle against hunger, need and discouragement." In the "merciless and universal" attack on government now prevalent he saw a red herring across the trail of business and industrial inadequacies:

> It is as if we had thrown up a smoke-screen to protect a system of business and industry which is full of grave hazards from behind which we launch a guerrilla warfare against those who happen to be in public places and therefore in the spotlight. If, as many insist, there is grave need of reorganization and coordination in our governmental areas, it may be said with like truth and certainly as emphatically, that we need a reconsideration and reorganization of many of our ways of conducting business and industry. It is high time that we come to some agreement on some of these fundamental issues. I would not absolve government or deny its need for confession. Nor would I absolve those who control and operate our economic system. I plead rather that these two great interests,

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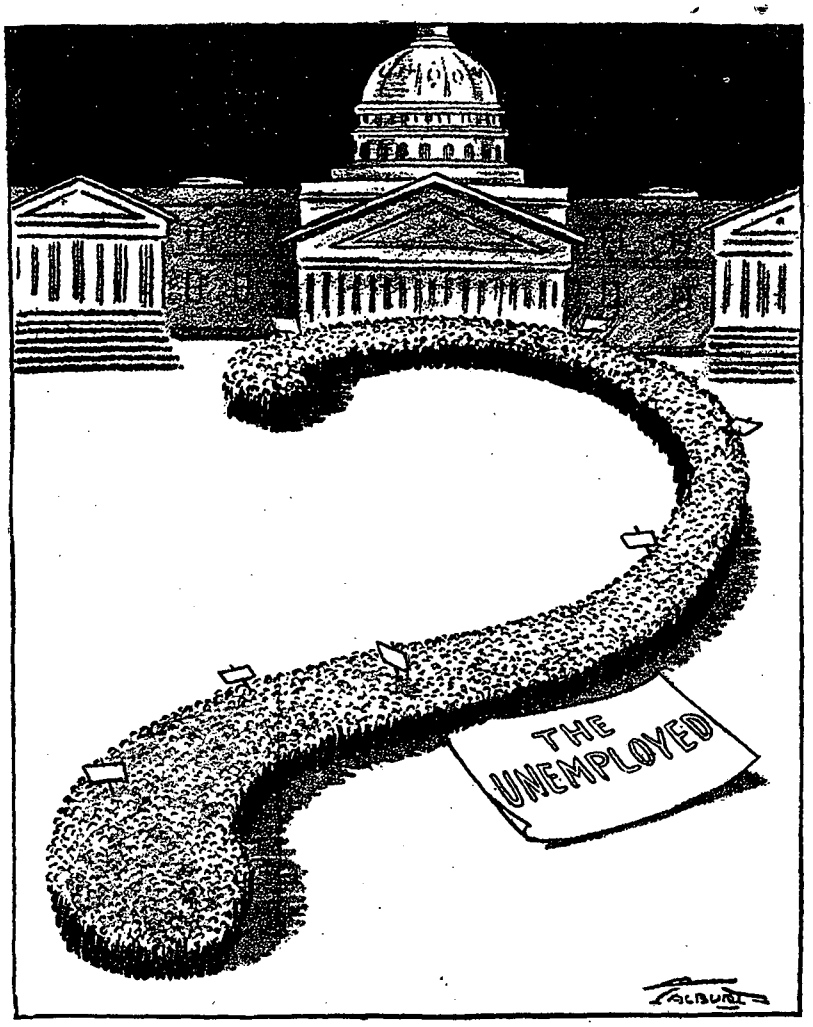
our political and economic interests, strip themselves of their gorgeous raiment and approach together the great problem which faces all of us, with due humility.

What we need is sackcloth and ashes and not recrimination. We must have in the near future a restatement of the aims and purposes of both business and government. This is a world of human beings and what we seek is security for all. This security for the individual was the promise of American life. It was attainable for all who were willing to work until the machine took America by storm. Now the machine threatens the security of all who work. Together industry and government must find the way to make the machine serve man. No Frankenstein of our own creation must be allowed to destroy us. This would be our supreme folly. No way of life which carries its own destruction is worth the blood and tears of millions of our fellowmen.

Mr. Dykstra's exposition of the uses to which the taxing powers may be put was pointed up by R. C. Davison of the London School of Economics who followed him on the platform, speaking on England's Experience with Unemployment Insurance and the Dole. America's definition of the dole, he said, seems to be "something that they have in England." Sincerely and honestly he outlined the development of the insurance system, its purpose and its workings, its mistakes, its adjustments to strains and its hopeful aspects for the future.

In a conference that had such strong intellectual and emotional surges it is tempting to the chronicler to linger too long on single aspects. The address of Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland on the Crisis in Social Work, delivered with the art of an orator, touched the emotions of the conference on the spiritual debacle of the social order as Mr. Bookman and Mr. Dykstra had touched it on social organization:

A new civilization must be built. Spires, domes and minarets are not religion. Neither are radios, airplanes and swarming, teeming cities civilization. The essence of civilization is a free, secure and creative social life. The criteria of civilization are neither wealth, nor size, nor speed, nor invention but the values which it places upon human personality, the rewards which it grants to labor and merit, the quality of its intellectual, spiritual and aesthetic interests and the stimulus which it gives to those social factors which make human life sweeter, more confident and more joyous. Measured by these criteria our present-day civilization is but an ultra-modern expression of barbarism, and the sharp contrast which exists between its social backwardness and its scientific progress only makes the fact more bewildering and, at the same time, more menacing.



Talburt in Washington, D. C., News

The National Question

It was at this same meeting that the Conference, by putting Dr. Edward T. Devine in the chair, paid him a debt it had owed ever since the earlier Philadelphia meeting in 1906, when he, then president of the Conference, had been called away to duty following the San Francisco fire. Uncle Alec Johnson was on the platform for the announcements too, thus completing the picture.

The positive spirit of the Conference found a central rallying point at the dinner celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the federal Children's Bureau. Julia C. Lathrop together with Grace Abbott were to have been the honored guests. The death of Miss Lathrop on the eve of the Conference cast a shadow of personal sorrow over the gathering, but her spirit marched gallantly through all the proceedings. Lillian D. Wald, reminiscing on "what were the prenatal influences of the Bureau, who attended the birth, who are recorded as godfathers," said: "The first appropriation of money was small, but the first appointment [Miss Lathrop] was big." This whole meeting was in effect the protest of organized social work against the proposal to dismember the Bureau as a unit and to disperse certain of its functions to other governmental agencies. The reception accorded Miss Abbott when she rose to speak left no doubt of the sympathy of the great gathering, while her clean-cut, well-considered utterances gave force and direction to its emotion:

To take from the Children's Bureau the functions of studying and dealing with problems of health or employment, as some suggest, would be to destroy the Bureau's unique character and special usefulness.

She made no reference to criticisms of the Bureau's research and publications but said:

This ideal of utilizing and correlating the methods and techniques of scientists not in the habit of working together has not always been easy to realize. Specialists, one finds, do not always regard with scientific detachment the methods and the findings of their fellow specialists. But real progress has been made and there is no question but that the results show that a unified or closely correlated approach is important for progress in the solution of

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Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

The Man Without a Lobby

the complicated and many-sided problems of childhood. It is the method of the future in social research.

The fireworks of the Conference centered around Secretary Wilbur and his address at the second general session on Children in National Emergencies. A careful reading of his paper makes it seem a little less sensational than it sounded, scarcely justifying such epithets as "Herod" and "defender of depression." What Dr. Wilbur actually said was sufficiently general to be open to various interpretations by friend or foe. Contention swirled around:

Personally and speaking broadly I think that unless we descend to a level far beyond anything that we at present have known our children are apt to profit rather than suffer from what is going on. We must set up the neglect of prosperity against the care of adversity. With prosperity many parents unload the responsibilities for their children onto others. With adversity the home takes its more normal place. . . . The interest of thousands of keen and well-trained people throughout our whole country in seeing that our children are properly fed and cared for, has given many of them better and more suitable food than in past good times. . . . Was there ever a time in the history of the world when children as a group had the advantages of our own boys and girls of today? . . . . My diagnosis is that our present civilization is broken out with the hives. They irritate and bother us; they show us that we need some changes in our physical organization but they are not evidences of fatal or fundamental weaknesses. . . . But in the broad I think we can say that this national emergency is being met in so far as children are concerned in new and satisfactory ways that can well encourage us for the future.

Dr. Wilbur did not assuage the feelings of his listeners by his later newspaper interviews in which he alluded to those who challenged him as "sputterers," and in which he specifically excepted Detroit, Pittsburgh, New York and Philadelphia from the scope of his generalizations. If his address served no other purpose it released a lot of free speech throughout the rest of the Conference. Speakers in a dozen different sessions took offhand slaps at it and were roundly applauded. Homer Folks, traveling over from New York especially for the dinner of the White House Conference, said:

The children of today have already had a perfectly terrific wallop such as no children in this country have had for many, many years. Public expenditures must be increased yet the trend is to retrench in public and private appropriations. The best defense is an attack. We will lose if we fight a rear-guard action.

For a while it seemed as though the general impatience with what was characterized as Dr. Wilbur's complaisance would come to a head in a special meeting of the American Association of Social Workers to offer him certain factual data, presumably possessed by social workers, on the present plight of American children. But what with the intricacies of parliamentary procedure and the urgence of Karl de Schweinitz and others that "it is beneath the dignity of the Conference to make a formal protest," and that "the very subject of the Conference indicates what the facts are," the proposed formal challenge died aborning.

In advance of the Conference many people were of the opinion that it would be completely swallowed up by problems of relief and finance: "Where will the money come from." As a matter of fact this was not the case. Social workers saw their jobs and they proposed to do them to the best of their ability. Their major preoccupation was not with methodologies but with principles. They swung far away from individual therapy and fine points of technique and far over toward the realities of economic leadership and community cohesion. They were little concerned with the place of social workers in the common situation but very deeply concerned with the coherence of social work in the present and in the future.

First Function of the State

PERHAPS the news from Washington of a distinct softening of the administration's temper toward federal relief ridded the Conference of some of its anxieties. Governor Pinchot on Sunday night had mentioned this change of attitude as something for which "millions will, we hope, have cause to be thankful," and had reiterated his faith in "our collective duty toward the unemployed":

For had the American people fully recognized their responsibility toward their fellows, no political leader would have dared to oppose direct government aid and the initiation of public works to give men jobs. What is coming now would have been here to help us more than a year ago.

Above all, a sense of public responsibility for social distress would have gone a long way toward preventing the depression —or at least toward softening the blows it has dealt to the working people.

It would have been reflected in laws looking to a decent standard of living and a measure of economic security for every member of society. It would have put into practice the neglected truth that the first function of the state is the pro-

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motion of human welfare and the protection of human life.

Certainly when William Hodson of New York stood up at a crowded joint meeting of the Divisions on Public Officials and Administration and on Industrial and Economic Problems and said: "My friends, federal relief is respectable. The time has come. . . ." he voiced a general hopefulness that whatever the rigors ahead they would be met by something more tangible than "decisions at the top that seem to have no relation to reality." He cautioned however against any idea that a change in the administration attitude on federal relief meant that the battle is won. "There still remains the question of how it shall be done. The proposed federal partnership for relief is in finance only. It as yet recognizes no partnership in methods or standards. . . . Social workers need to say something about this. They need to say something too to the ex-service men. We must demand the relief of people, not the relief of classes."

Federal Relief Inevitable

AT this meeting Frank Bane, director of the American Association of Public Welfare Officials, speaking on The Lessons from the Winter's Experience in Unemployment Relief, phrased what became almost a credo for subsequent discussions as they ran through various meetings:

As a result of our experiences during the past year we have learned, if it was necessary for us to learn it, that relief is primarily the responsibility of government with as much assistance as possible from private philanthropy, but the responsibility rests where it has always rested in this country with that organization which represents all of us—our government.

Local responsibility as an academic theory has been excellent, but in modern government it has not worked for relief as it has not worked for many other things. States have had to come into the picture.

Most of us during the past few months have learned that federal relief is not only necessary to prevent the further sapping of the vitality of this nation but that it is inevitable.

State welfare departments have learned the absolute necessity of a state-wide organization with local units in charge of trained, competent welfare workers. They have also learned—we have all learned, that public officials should be responsible for and should expend public funds, that a subsidy system is generally bad—bad for government and worse for the agency subsidized.

No one left this meeting under the chairmanship of William J. Ellis, commissioner of the New Jersey State Department of Institutions and Agencies, when at eleven o'clock it moved on under the chairmanship of Edith Abbott to a discussion of Social Work and the Depression with the American Association of Social Workers, the Division on Professional Standards and Education and the American Association of Schools of Professional Social Work bringing in a new throng to the one already on the ground. Senator Costigan, just off the train from Washington, assured his listeners that the present Congress is certain to pass two types of relief measures, a program of direct aid to states and municipalities, and a greatly expanded program of public works. He asked an intelligent attitude on the part of social workers toward the working out of both programs and bespoke their influence as experts against the injection of defeating provisions into the legislation and later into its execution. "We will get the best program we can, but whatever we get must not be spoiled in performance."

These meetings, lively and hard-hitting from first to last, with speakers chosen from those who had testified the week before at Washington hearings, illustrated the participation of public-welfare officials in all phases of Conference discussion. From a little group off on the side-lines they are now in the very blood-stream of the whole organization, represented on the division committees, their own meetings thoroughly integrated into the larger one. In two years they have gained a status that was only dimly foreseen when they first came together in Boston, and have brought into the Conference invigorating and realistic currents of thought.

This was pointed up by Douglas P. Falconer, of the New York Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, at a meeting of the Division on Children when he admitted that he had come to the mourners' bench on the matter of public welfare administration:

The community program is not protecting children. Malnutrition is spreading. The security of the home base is gone. Private effort is obviously unable to cope with the crisis and we have no public machinery ready and geared for it. I have two confessions to make: I am ashamed that in the years I have been in social work I have not done more to strengthen public departments and I wish that I had been more courageous and honest about what happens to just folks in our economic and industrial system. I exhort you all as I pledge myself to honesty, courage and frankness in bearing witness. Just now we must do the best we can, but it is our fault if we ever again have to tell such a sad and miserable story of our children in depression.

"CHILDREN OF THIS COUNTRY HAVE CERTAINLY BEEN BETTER FED AND BETTER CARED FOR DURING THE PERIOD OF ADVERSITY THAN IN NORMAL TIMES."
DR. WILBUR SECTY. OF INTERIOR
RUGGED INDIVIDUALISM

Doyle in The Philadelphia Record

The Near-Sighted Doctor

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Knott in The Dallas News

This Rapid Age

WHEN it comes to numbers, Division V, Industrial and Economic Problems, draws on a very slender vocational group among social workers. These include labor-department people, industrial investigators, economists, members of child-labor committees, consumers' leagues and the like. But when it came to subject matter, in this third winter of unemployment, these were just the problems that (as has been brought out) were splashed over the Conference program from beginning to end. A hundred specialties had wakened to the fact that they are not working in a vaccum but in the matrix of a very mixed world, in which jobs and work, unemployment and wage-cuts, household budgets and the industrial order play an insistent part. As a result joint sessions were much in order and the public welfare, family, health and mental-hygiene divisions with their numerous clientele, were in turn exposed to the virus of economic awareness and action.

A joint session with the Family Division duplicated the framework of the International Conference of Social Work to be held at Frankfurt in July. Mrs. John M. Glenn is chairman of the American committee, and a constellation of group discussions at Philadelphia explored the contributions which American social work might make to each of six facets of the Frankfurt theme. This centers on social work and the family under economic stress. The American chairmen of the appropriate Frankfurt commissions, or their alternates, were the discussion leaders at Philadelphia.

Beginning with the organization of unemployment relief, the Industrial Division paralleled the range of action outlined by President Bookman, in sessions given up to unemployment insurance and social-economic planning. These sessions were under joint auspices with the American Association for Labor Legislation. At the first, John A. Fitch of the New York School of Social Work, presided. Mr. Fitch had served as chairman of the New York Conference for Unemployment Reserves Legislation during the skirmish at Albany last winter, and there was fresh and arresting testimony from Wisconsin and Ohio. If public and private funds are to be eased of their load of relief for unemployment by throwing some of it back onto industry, if industry in turn is to be stimulated to set its house in order by making it advantageous for managements to stabilize, how are we to go about it? Paul A. Raushenbush, consultant on unemployment compensation to the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, told engagingly of the campaign for the pioneer Wisconsin act. And Elizabeth S. Magee, executive secretary of the Ohio Commission on Unemployment Insurance, brought word of such a campaign in process; how social workers, labor leaders and progressive employers have been drawn in, investigations carried on, hearings held, inertia overcome, hoary oppositions outflanked, and the full force of the educational process of the hard times brought to focus, in getting communities to see their stake in the proposed legislation. These two papers are handbooks which should get into the pockets of social workers everywhere, along with the kindred, delightful exposition by Prof. William M. Leiserson of the Ohio Commission before the National Federation of Settlements the preceding week.

Such insurance systems—and both the Ohio and Wisconsin movements show that we are going to have original American variants from the European models—offer a more orderly procedure for easing the burden of unemployment than public or private relief. Yet they too deal largely with consequences. How we may begin to reach back into the causes of our trouble was the crux of the session on social-economic planning. Here the speakers threw the emphasis from control of production so as to protect profits, over onto the enhancement and security of consuming power. Mary van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation, vice-chairman of the World Congress on Social Economic Planning at Amsterdam, quoted from Conference proceedings reaching back twenty years in tracing the roots of this new emphasis on the need for conserving and lifting standards of life and labor in a democracy. H. S. Person, managing director of the Taylor Society, brought the engineering approach to bear, and John Edelman, director of research of the American Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, told with a humor that overlaid grim realism, the struggle of that union to find some mastery over the forces that disrupted their means for livelihood.

Another expert—this time an economist—was Prof. J. M. Clark of Columbia, chairman of the committee of the National Progressive Conference which last summer brought out a planning program that considerably influenced the redrafting of the LaFollette bill for a National Economic Council. Here Professor Clark matched his affirmative pro-

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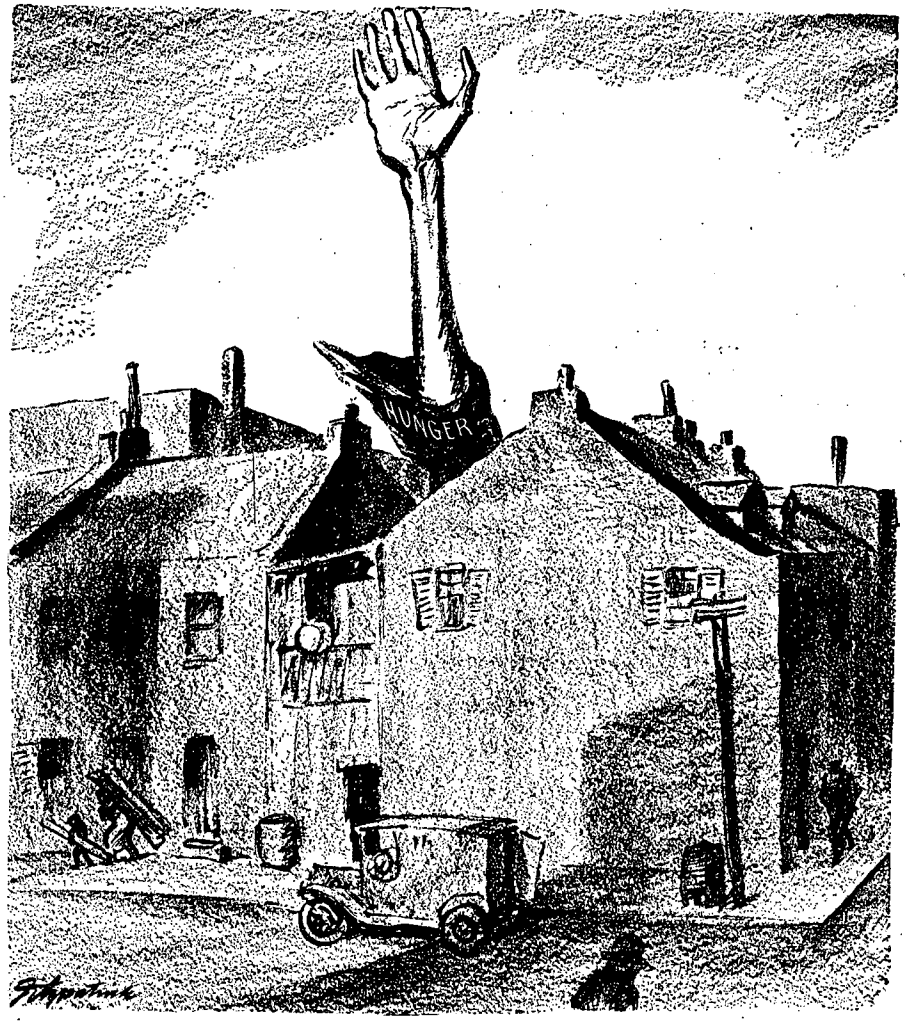
posals with some specific edged cautions, but his persistent faith in proceeding against the obstacles confronted in a capitalistic, democratic order was compressed into seven words: "We cannot plan; but we must plan."

Miss van Kleeck's treatment of her theme was trenchant, pointed up by her recent studies in the western coal fields, and she was forced to get up and bow before the applause died down. Social workers felt that they had a real spokesman in this new field of statesmanship. There was her insistence that economic planning must be social; that the planning concept is not merely a dream or an idea, but includes within itself the power to execute the plan; that we must identify it with control, and control with ownership, and that planning must be directed toward setting consumer demand free so that there is no obstacle to the full utilization of our productive capacity and our economic resources. We must squarely

face whether or not the objective of our economic system is going to be the raising of standards of living and if so what modifications in control and ownership are essential. . . . Techniques and procedures will become relatively simple in the light of a clearly determined objective. . . . We may discover that we are not willing to pay the price of social economic planning through a change in the ownership of basic industries in this country. . . . Our plan will be exactly commensurate with the control which we chance to establish. . . . We must begin with our non-restorable natural resources; we must work out a form of administration and control in the coal industry; extending that to oil; the railroads will be on our hands shortly if we lend them much more money. Industry by industry and step by step we must work out our procedure in accordance with the principles and practice of scientific management while facing the need for change in the sources of power and the scope of ownership essential to establish and maintain even the minimum standards of living which social workers projected twenty years ago.

As a matter of history, it may be interesting to recall that the minimum standards Miss van Kleeck referred to were adopted by representatives of a score or more of national social organizations, who adjourned as a section at the Cleveland Conference in the spring of 1912 and voted for them as individuals. That summer their standards were lifted fairly bodily by Colonel Roosevelt into the platform of the Progressive Party at Chicago. The Progressives failed as a political party, but their educational influence spread and crystallized in a wide range of legislation, state after state. Interestingly enough it was the planks of that Chicago platform which Governor Pinchot, in his address to the Philadelphia Conference of 1932, recapitulated as goals which are many of them still ahead of us. Interestingly enough also it was Sherman C. Kingsley, now director of the Community Fund of Philadelphia, who at the Buffalo Conference of 1909 instigated the division under its original name, Committee on Occupational Standards. Paul U. Kellogg,



Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Right Here at Home

Mrs. Florence Kelley and Owen R. Lovejoy were in turn its three first chairmen in the years when the standards were being formulated. And interestingly enough it was Owen R. Lovejoy who put them forward that third year at Cleveland, who was chosen to close this year's Conference with his address on Social Workers Facing a New World.

There was much talk in and out of all the meetings of the obligation to maintain the essentials of a sound, rounded community social program but there was little disposition to defend the status quo. Rather there was a searching for the essential human values to be maintained regardless of institutions and their traditions, and for the underlying weaknesses of financial organization and administration. "The school program is being restricted and children are losing many of the opportunities fundamental to their development and to the welfare of society," said Prof. George D. Strayer of Columbia University to the National Child Labor Committee. But he did not advise a blind fight against retrenchment. Rather he urged an examination of the taxation system which puts the burden of school support on overburdened real estate. "In this situation the response should be not to close schools nor to render them less efficient but rather to study the possibility of developing a better revenue system with greater participation by the state . . . which will guarantee a minimum program to all communities based upon revenues adjusted in such man-

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ner as to bear upon the people in all localities at the same rate in relation to their tax-paying ability."

No one group was more rigid in its self-examination and more frank in its confessions of error than the one concerned with the interpretation of social work. Louise Clevenger of St. Paul in discussing before Division VIII, Organization of Social Forces, "our rather frantic attempts to develop intelligible 'social statistics'," took several tilts at sacred cows and developed a rapid fire discussion, pro and con, most of it, she said, "con." She objected to adding up social contacts and presenting the whole figure as a lasting social achievement; she objected to the advertising technique "as a medium for expressing the somewhat less material values with which social work deals"; she objected to any single agency or any group of agencies claiming to be more than one part "of the machinery that civilized society has provided for the development of the child," and she urged that organizations seek a "ground for support that is based upon a somewhat increased understanding of what they actually do, rather than mere approbation of what they are trying to do."

Another occupant of the mourners' bench in interpreters' row was Arch Mandel of Dayton:

> What would we tell the public if we did not ask for money? Would we not drop our large claims of meeting whole community need? . . . In Dayton I find that we practically promised to correct every social ill in the community and in addition to build up a new generation that would be socially adequate. We told success stories and added up mass figures. And now, having always stressed the fever to be allayed, at the point of delirium we begin to talk about the cause of the fever.

And Charles C. Stillman of Ohio State University, speaking on The Content of a Community Educational Program:

> It is my observation that the publicity of social work, at least that kind of social work finding expression in numerous local affiliated bodies over a wide area, contains little declamation against social injustice. It is my belief that it is settling down generally speaking to a program of remedial and constructive service that is not acutely penetrating the causes of social maladjustment.

As a prelude to his discussion of The Educational Implications of the Wickersham Reports, Winthrop D. Lane of New Jersey displayed the bulk of the volumes, a pile nearly two feet high, and rightly assumed that most of his audience drawn from the Divisions on Delinquents and Correction, and on Educational Publicity had never seen them before. This monumental piece of social research, second to none in this generation, is on its way to becoming a source document with its findings only slowly and indirectly working their way into general understanding and action. It was not too late, he believed, to speed up this process by the steady, intelligent publicizing of the reports for at least a year. In the course of the subsequent discussion the meeting voted to ask Division II, Delinquents and Corrections, for a small committee to confer with representative agencies in the fields touched by the reports to devise some sort of follow-up procedure.

A graceful and inspiriting note was injected into the somewhat hard-boiled discussions of the interpreters by Viola Paradise of New York, fiction writer and erstwhile social worker, speaking on Creative Writing for Social Work. She saw little encouragement in the present mood of editors for any large dissemination of social messages through the popular magazines. "The millions don't want to read about the poor," and she was of the opinion that by and large "the ulterior motive of helpfulness is dangerous to creative writing." But she also saw the possibility that the pressure of the times may change editorial slants and advised a period of watchful waiting with everlasting practice of the three cardinal virtues of the writer: "Think it out. Make it short. Stop when you're through."

In a conference as big and vital as this one, with trenchant discussion breaking out in half a dozen places at once, it was impossible for a single reporter to do more than sample the feast offered by the various divisional and kindred-group programs, nor is it possible to do justice in the space of this report to the quality of those programs. Only a few may be mentioned, which for one reason or another seemed indicative of trends and tempers in the whole social-work body.

Mental hygiene it appears has lost none of its hold on social workers. The meetings were large and spirited and the programs full of honest confession. Ralph P. Bridgman, director of the National Council of Parent Education, leveled a lance at popular mental-hygiene literature and advised its writers to "lay off parents." He claimed, and proved it with a succession of devastating quotations, that their approach lacks good mental-hygiene technique and that it is psychologically weak in its understanding of the author-reader relationship. "Is the writer calling attention to parents' faults any different from parents calling attention to children's faults?"

Psychiatric Curtain-Call

AT the joint session of the Divisions on Mental Hygiene and on Industry and Economic Problems a large audience seemed bent on observing how a psychiatrist would take a curtain-call or provide an encore as they applauded again and again Dr. Frankwood E. Williams' view of a world which would discard the old motivation of brotherly love and would set out frankly and freely to control man's exploitation of man, turning to the conquest of common needs and natural forces the aggressive impulses which men now use for individual aggrandizement. Dr. Williams' paper, which was declared by Dr. C. M. Hincks, medical director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, to be "the most magnificent mental-hygiene address" that he had ever heard, was published in full in The Survey of June 1 (page 225). In his discussion Dr. Hincks brought out the forces which the other speakers had emphasized under the meeting's title of Mental Hygiene and Hard Times: the anxiety, "sense of worthlessness," fear and hopelessness reported by Dorothea deSchweinitz from her lookout as assistant director of the Pennsylvania Employment Commission in Philadelphia, and by Eleanor Clifton from a district of the Charity Organization Society in New York City—and also amazing buoyancy, courage and constructive thinking in the face of personal disaster. The depression, Dr. Hincks declared, "will be a veritable godsend if it goes far enough and is sufficiently disrupting to compel men to think as they have never thought before, to compel them to plan for the rebuilding of our civilization along lines that will take into

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account man's fundamental needs—physical, mental and spiritual."

Discussion of delinquency swung back and forth over the field with fine free fervor, with the schools catching their share of the blame for juvenile shortcomings. "The schools are dumber than the police in handling delinquent children," said George W. Kirchwey of New York. "Crime is both the sport and the tragedy of boyhood. The lack of interest on the part of the schools tends to make boys of the more colorful type dissatisfied and drives them into mischief."

From Miriam Van Waters, now of the Women's Reformatory of Massachusetts, came the suggestion of "a 'board of strategy' composed of representatives from the schools and other agencies, that come into contact with the child, to take care of the many trivial things that come into juvenile court and should be classified only as 'childish actions.'"

These discussions ended in a blaze of headlines on Saturday when the intrepid James M. Hepbron of the Baltimore Criminal Justice Association called for a show of hands from the audience of 300, which included members of the International Association of Policewomen, as to their advocacy of severe punishment for the kidnappers of the Lindburgh baby. And the Ayes had it. This meeting was later described by an innocent bystander as "an expression of the straphanger's point of view countered with an attempt to show the direction in which students of human behavior are groping." But the Ayes had it!

Social Work, the Profession

AS has been said, this Conference was but little concerned with the social worker as an individual, but professional considerations came to the forefront occasionally in relation to the job to be done. Stanley P. Davies of New York threw down the gage to anyone who imagined that there could be two standards for personnel, public and private: "Public social work has become so much the larger part of social work that it must inevitably be our primary professional concern." Esther Lucile Brown of the Russell Sage Foundation, looking at the profession of social work against a background of the other professions, found that it came off comparatively well except in its monetary rewards. She was of the opinion that:

> Many of us would choose to line up with a new profession free from the power of the dead hand, free to face the economic and social conditions of the twentieth century and free to benefit by the experiences of other groups which are earnestly trying to adapt themselves to changes. This freedom from too much tradition may be one of the great assets of social work.

William Hodson of New York, prophesying that "we won't come out of the depression at the level we went in but with new standards more nearly keyed to the needs of our clientele," asked the social worker three questions:

> Are standards as definite as we thought they were?
> How far are we agreed on standards?
> Can standards ever be fixed and immutable?

With characteristic candor Mr. Hodson sketched the conditions which have created the dilemma which social workers face and challenged them to a choice:

> We must sit down and agree definitely and clearly on the relative urgency of the work to be done in proportion to the total fund available, or we must accept the decision of the public as to what are the priorities. We must lead or we shall be forced.

The question of social-work salaries, which many people had thought would buzz through the whole Conference,

Unemployment—Cost and Care

Summary of the Presidential Address of

C. M. BOOKMAN

The social costs of unemployment from the economic, health, psychological and family standpoints are staggering.

A wage and salary loss of 22 thousand million dollars in 1931 as compared with 1929 of which our entire direct relief in 1931 replaced but 2 per cent, reveals the inadequacy of such relief and the heavy burden that must be borne not only by the unemployed, their families and friends, but also by landlords, professional men and business generally.

Far-reaching economic reorganization looking toward the stabilization of employment and full utilization of our productive powers should be undertaken at once. It seems advisable to suggest that the President of the United States appoint a commission to study proposed plans and to make recommendations.

Unemployment reserve funds must be an essential part of an adequate economic and social program for the future and should be the subject of legislation without delay.

Public works as a relief measure can be used more extensively than heretofore but their full usefulness must await long-range planning.

Work-relief for the unemployed is a valuable device but its usefulness is at best limited.

Because we had no plan or program to meet such an emergency, we are now dependent principally upon straight relief.

We must expect at least as large a relief load for the coming winter as for the one just passed.

We cannot depend upon private giving or on the unemployed to help themselves to as great an extent in the months ahead as we have up to the present.

Private agencies are not fitted to meet an emergency of the present proportions and in attempting to do so they are sacrificing certain of their most valuable and constructive services.

Unemployment in its present proportions has inherent dangers to all human values and institutions. Relief should therefore be a major concern of government.

This crisis requires the combined resources of public and private funds on a local, state and national basis without delay if serious want and still more serious difficulties are to be avoided.

Community chests and other community organizations will be under the necessity in the coming months of exercising their functions of community planning to an extent never before known or undertaken.

Social work must accept the challenge of the times in this matter of sounder social organization for efficiency and progress.

The mobilization of social agencies and social workers on a national scale is of pressing importance.

Finally, we must not allow ourselves to become so depressed by the present emergency with its want and misery as to lose all historical perspective. Our country has gone through severe depressions before and has come out of them to rise to new levels of achievement. It is true that we now have new and probably more difficult problems to meet. A virgin continent no longer extends a helping hand and points the way out. Conscious social reorganization is now the greatest and evident need but this is not impossible if our minds are open to learn.

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showed itself only once when Ralph G. Hurlin of the Russell Sage Foundation offered at a meeting of the Family Welfare Association of America a preliminary report on his study of salaries in 207 private family agencies. In the year ending April 1, 1932 the paid staffs of these agencies had increased by 25 per cent to a total of 5472. Volunteers had increased by 37 per cent to a total of 3117. Agencies began cutting salaries early in 1930, and by April 1932 about one-third of them had cut, a little less than half on a flat basis, the rest on a graduated scale, but in general about 10 per cent. Fifteen agencies reported roundabout cuts by staff contributions and five by enforced vacations. Mr. Hurlin offered four points of advice to social workers:

1. If reductions are in order let the retreat be orderly.
2. Reductions should be on the basis of the emergency with clear understanding that they are temporary.
3. Reductions should not be on a flat rate but graduated according to the amount of the salary and the responsibility for dependents.
4. City by city, case workers should concentrate on the salaries of elementary school teachers as a basis for comparison with their own.

There was plenty of meat in all the programs offered by Division IV, The Family, which thought so well of the leadership of Anna Kempshall that it reelected her as chairman. While the psychiatric wing still held its ground it appeared to more than one observer to be less cloistered than in recent years and to have poised, for the moment at least, on a plane more nearly in the field of practice of the common-or-garden variety of case worker. Said Eleanor Neustaedter of New York:

> Once regarded as a necessary evil and feared as destructive to the independence of the individual, relief is now accepted as a useful tool for meeting emotional as well as material needs—and it is service that is held in distrust. The worker seemingly is fearful that by doing things for people she will weaken their capacity for action. There are instances where she defeats her own end by rigidity and failure to meet the client half way. Yet an expectation of initiative on the part of certain individuals is comparable to an attempt to draw water from a well gone dry. There are people who must receive before they can give, who must be steadied before they can step forward, who must be reassured and in such terms as they can understand.

Bread and Orchids

THE brilliant paper of Dr. Franz Alexander of the Judge Baker Foundation, Boston, on Contribution to Psychological Factors in Anti-Social Behavior, brought forth a discussion scarcely less brilliant. The remarks of Grace Marcus of New York were like manna from heaven to discouraged case workers who felt that compromises of technique thrust on them by the staggering burdens of the winter constituted a sort of disloyalty to principles.

> Case work is an art directly concerned with all the unruly realities. Its major obligation at this moment is to deal with clients overcome by material realities. There is danger of forgetting this obligation if our attention is diverted to the riddle of personalities. . . . What business have we raising orchids when we are so inadequate to the job of providing bread!

Miss Marcus' assurance that it is not necessary or even desirable in times like these to go to the bottom of the psychological well in every case, and that the analytical method serves a purpose and is not lost because it does not always show itself, built up her hearers' morale and released a whole flock of guilts and frustrations. Miss Marcus' paper as well as that of Antoinette Cannon, mentioned presently, will be published in full in the July issue of The Family, 122 East 22 Street, New York.

A meeting organized by the Family Division which had all the impact of a general session and an audience which rivaled the best of them, was the one at which Walter Lippmann of The New York Herald-Tribune spoke, all too briefly, on The Unfound Future. The ancient human problem of scarcity has been solved in the western world, he said, but

> it will take long generations to solve what we may call the problem of the management of plenty. The solution of that problem depends upon changes in human motives as great as those which distinguish a feudal peasant from a modern business man.
>
> We are not, however, able to wait until human motives have been transformed. The pressure of events compels us to make experiments in the management of human affairs for which in fact we lack adequate human material. We do not have the wisdom and disinterestedness to manage with any assurance the volume of credit which determines the rhythm of economic enterprise . . . to make the world secure against war . . . to plan and arrange the growth of our cities or the future of agriculture or the balance between agriculture and industry.
>
> Nevertheless we have to attempt all these things, and many more besides, for which we are unprepared and inadequate. . . . The solution of the problem of scarcity is a discovery like that of Columbus. It has opened a new world in which the human spirit can and will expand with hopes and energies and invincible ambitions for a better order of life than men have ever known before.

Spellbound by the beauty of Mr. Lippmann's rhetoric which in theater parlance "stopped the show," the eager audience was ready for Antoinette Cannon's challenge, Fear Not the Future. Miss Cannon sees the thinking of the future directed in two ways: the Utopian way which wants to change the world and bring it to rest and which says, "We ought to have a law;" and the evolutionary way which relies on the balance of nature or an act of God and says, "You can't change human nature." She offered as a reconciling principle "an active participation in endless change," and as a formula for an outlook on life:

> We are against static Utopias. We are for change.
>
> We are against a panacea. We are for a plan.
>
> We are interested not so much in revolution as in what might come after, that is, in rebuilding. . . .
>
> We are against romanticism and we are against materialism in our standards of living.
>
> We are for becoming more realistic and more spiritual because man lives by bread, but not by bread alone.

The final word in this excellently conceived and executed program came from Prof. Joseph H. Willits of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, who offered the speculations of an economist on the unknown future. Out of all the swirl of economic changes he named four as most significant: The rate of technological and organizational changes, the world's descending price level, the liquidation process in business, and the changes in social attitudes.

To fortify the will to build a society in which socially harmful unemployment shall not occur, Mr. Willits proposed four means:

> We must accomplish the real outlawry of war, since unemployment will never be avoided while nations are recovering from or preparing for war.
>
> We must build a financial system better able to adjust to strains and to manage the flow of credit more evenly.
>
> We must find some means of more effective common planning of whole industries which will strike a balance between rugged individualism and social revolution.

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WHERE THE SETTLEMENTS STAND

Resolutions Adopted by the National Federation of Settlements

Federal Unemployment Relief

BECAUSE of the intimate daily contact of settlement workers all over the United States with destitution more extreme than any we have ever confronted,

Because during the past winter we have met face to face thousands of men, women and children for whom it has been impossible to get adequate relief from any existing agency, public or private,

Because we know at first hand that in many cities, counties and states local funds are on the point of exhaustion,

Be it resolved that the National Federation of Settlements appeal to the President and Congress of the United States to come to the assistance of the state and local governments in organizing and assuring relief for the unemployed.

Unemployment Insurance

Be it resolved that we extend our congratulations to the governor and legislature of Wisconsin on the passage of the first Unemployment Compensation Act; that we send greetings to the state commissions in Ohio, California, Massachusetts and elsewhere which are canvassing the possibilities for such action; that we express our conviction that unemployment insurance is essential to preserve a minimum standard of economic security; and that we urge the governor of every American state to press for the enactment of similar measures to protect American standards of living at their most vulnerable point.

Be it further resolved that we congratulate Senator Robert F. Wagner on his recent memorandum as a member of the Select Committee of the United States Senate which was charged with the investigation of unemployment insurance; that we concur in his advocacy of a compulsory system which would place on industry and, through insurance, upon the consuming public, a just share of the burden of unemployment now borne by working people, charitable givers and local taxpayers; that we endorse the principle he advances of federal encouragement of state legislation to this end, and specifically endorse his bill for the establishment of a federal-state system of employment exchanges and his proposal that payments made by industries into unemployment reserves and insurance be made deductible from income taxation.

Housing

Whereas the present unemployment situation calls urgently for the extension of federal credit to finance public works of a self-sustaining sort which will not lay further burdens on overburdened taxpayers, and

Whereas there is also a great and urgent need throughout the country for large scale clearance of bad housing and re-housing operations which cannot be financed by private capital or by local authorities, and

Whereas such clearance and housing operations would not only afford work directly and indirectly, but would result in noteworthy improvements in public health and family welfare and in a substantial reduction in delinquency and crime,

Be it resolved to petition Congress to include in any proposed measure of unemployment relief through federal credit, provisions for furnishing a considerable part of such credit under proper safeguards, to states, cities and limited-dividend housing corporations prepared to carry out clearance and re-housing operations.

Free Speech and Assembly

Resolved that in the view of the National Federation of Settlements the American answer to hunger and unrest is not suppression and police violence, but prevention through adequate relief of unemployment and through the achievement of greater economic security for all of us. The plight in which we find ourselves concerns everybody, and this is not the time to curtail public discussion of the issues.

Resolved that settlements should courageously defend the rights of the people to free speech as expressed by constitutional law.

Resolved that settlement houses should promote adult education through studying present economic conditions and prepare people for a constructive rather than a destructive way out of our present difficulties.

Be it further resolved that individual settlements and city federations make it their business to protest against clubbings, shootings or any other resort to that police violence which aggravates rather than dispels disorders; and that they urge upon the heads of police departments of their cities the utmost possible forbearance, and control of assemblies by peaceable means.

Mothers' Pensions

Resolved that the National Federation of Settlements call on social workers to help to protect the excellent mothers' pension systems that now exist in the country. At present, the mothers' pension system of the District of Columbia is threatened by a bill which has been recommended by the House District Appropriations Committee. This will limit the amount of relief. As the bill now operates, it permits the giving of relief on the basis of need which is a fundamental welfare principle. If the bill now before the House District Appropriations Committee is passed, mothers' aid throughout the country will be threatened. Immediate action by individual houses is urged.

We must gain—and this is more important than all the others—we must gain more understanding each and every one of us, of economic and social problems so that we may discard of our own knowledge those plausible contentions which self-interest and prejudice put forward and have the wisdom to choose the truth as it is and as it will continue to be.

The affairs of the Indian came in for their annual scrutiny under the wing of the conference Committee on the American Indian. Notable were the addresses of Charles J. Rhoads, U. S. commissioner of Indian affairs, who described himself as one "thrust from the tranquility and peace of a critical outsider into the hurly-burly and realism of the actual job," and of Robert T. Lansdale of the same office, who admitted that it is now "too late to devise schemes to improve the lot of the Indians as a group. We must focus on the individual in his total relationships and on methods and processes of dealing with individuals. We do not know even now whether this idea can be carried out but we are ready to attempt a demonstration." John Collier's carefully documented paper on Needs in Administration of Indian Property was widely commented on.

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Many facets of the Conference which caught and held eager attention must here be regretfully passed over: the session on Leisure, with Helen Hall's poignant picture of When Leisure Palls; the discussion of the Contributions of Negroes to American Culture in the same division, which overflowed its hall and had to move into a larger one; the meeting of Division VIII, Organization of Social Forces, where Howard S. Braucher set down twenty-six pertinent questions to be faced in the use of funds, local and national, in this emergency period, and Elwood Street discussed the application of the principles they raised in the local community. Nor may the Health Division be overlooked with its discussion of the Common Problems and Goals of the Public Health Nurse and the Social Worker, and of Industrial Health, with Dr. Harvey Dee Brown speaking on health departments in small industries and Dr. Valeria Parker on Social Hygiene in hard times. And the Division on the Emigrant, led by Sophonisba P. Breckinridge of Chicago, and Ernest J. Hopkins, the Wickersham Commission investigator, talking on Our Lawless Police, and Ruben Oppenheimer of California estimating the social implications of the federal deportation system. A word must be said too for the address, Law and Magic, by Jerome Frank, attorney and author of Croton, N. Y., which was a high spot of the sessions of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers.

THE picture of the Conference would be incomplete without a mention, brief though it must be, of the waves of social consciousness that broke around it from the kindred groups with their growing awareness of their full part in the common social life. Certain tried and true old-timers it is not necessary to mention. They live and grow into the changing social pattern. But in not a few newcomers there was evidence of ferment. The church groups, the Church Council of Social Work of the Federal Council of Churches, and the Episcopal Social Work Conference, faced courageously their responsibility in dealing with marriage and divorce, family problems and industrial relations, and spoke out boldly. The American Birth Control League found among the clergy valiant contenders for its principles. Volunteers, who as every one knows are a rising force in social work, came together under the chairmanship of Mrs. I. Albert Liveright, secretary of welfare of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to hear Ruth Taylor, commissioner of public welfare in Westchester County, N. Y., tell of the value of the volunteer in governmental social work. Out of this meeting and the subsequent discussion groups will come, it now seems likely, the organization of a national committee of volunteers, led by Mrs. Clarence L. Caspary of Philadelphia.

There was no abatement in the interest in sex education. The afternoon meeting on Sex Education for the Adolescent under the wing of the Girls' Protective Council, with two other kindred groups and a division joining in, was crowded to the doors. "You can't treat emotion with ideas," said Dr. Clara Town of Buffalo. "You must treat emotion with emotion." Humming along the Conference "grapevine" in this particular quarter was Karl deSchweinitz's literal quotation from some unsung sex educator: "He told him the wonders of God in these matters of reproduction and tried to impress him with their gruesomeness." Mr. deSchweinitz's provocative address to the Family Welfare Association of America on Parenthood in a Changing World must not be overlooked:

> The family is not an institution for social control, not an educational institution, but simply an affectional institution. . . . The important thing in family life is to realize that the family is not a factory, not a school, not a reformatory, nothing but a place where children can grow up in an affectionate atmosphere.

Forces Affecting Jewish Life

THE National Conference of Jewish Social Service, meeting May 12-17 under the presidency of Maurice J. Karpf, like the general Conference which followed, spanned the full arc of social work. It is not possible therefore to review its sessions at length, but three can be singled out as of distinctive interest, the memorial services at Temple Rodeph Sholom to Julius Rosenwald, Lee K. Frankel, Cyrus L. Sulzberger and other Jewish leaders; a general session on the international scene of the Jews, and more especially a remarkable session on the Economic and Industrial Status of American Jewry, with Judge Julian W. Mack presiding, and Dr. I. M. Rubinow, secretary of B'nai B'rith, and Jacob Billikopf, executive director of the Federation of Jewish Charities, Philadelphia, as speakers. They threw light on the forces which, especially during the depression, are affecting Jewish life—the subsidence of the Jewish workers numerically but not in leadership in the garment trades, the spread of Jewish enterprise in retailing, the backwash of the hard times on their footholds there, the race discrimination that has manifested itself, and other factors. Dr. Rubinow pleaded for research that would take stock not merely of the philanthropic problems faced by Jewish communal organizations, but of the economic setting confronted by Jewish people generally.

The National Federation of Settlements foregathered on May 12, combining their insistent challenge as to constructive measures with respect to unemployment with a program which unfolded those activities which have done so much for neighborhood spirit in the dragging, enforced leisure of the depression. Witness the demonstrations at the Settlement Music School, John Grolle, director (Mrs. Alfred H. Schoellkopf, chairman of the division); and the play, Safe for Today, by Fonrose Wainwright, chairman of the dramatic division, put on by the University House Players. (It scored a first-night success and will be published in Survey Graphic.) Other outstanding features were the round table on boys' work under Prof. Henry M. Busch of the Division of Adult Education, Cleveland College, Western Reserve University; that for board members under Benjamin West Frazier (the settlements are giving new meaning to lay participation); the addresses by John L. Elliott of Hudson Guild, Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary, Helen Hart of Kingsley House, Pittsburgh, Mrs. Robert P. Bradford of The Lighthouse, Philadelphia, and by Lea D. Taylor, headworker of the Chicago Commons (who was re-elected president), and Prof. Graham Taylor, its warden, who with Mary MacDowell gave the Conference the resurgent "dynamic" of the settlement pioneers. Two of the strands of proposal, growing out of the settlement studies in unemployment, were illuminated in a general session under the chairmanship of Helen Hall: Richard Neustadt interpreting the experimental employment exchange in Philadelphia, and William L. Leiserson the work of the Ohio Commission on Unemployment Insurance. For the most part

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the social workers who have testified at hearings at Washington as to the need for constructive measures have had to begin by stating that they spoke as individuals. The neighborhood workers who bore witness have had their national organization behind them, and at Philadelphia passed resolutions (page 269) which came to grips with the need for federal, state and city action.

The community chests held their own particular sideshow in Atlantic City before it came under the big top in Philadelphia. Here if ever was a group of people facing stern realities. Campaigns will go forward next fall in the very teeth of a presidential campaign as well as in the face of calamitous business conditions. How to adjust to changing conditions, how, as Allen T. Burns said, "to give people the courage, the inspiration and the conviction to go into the realities of this fall," how to rally leaders who, as John B. Dawson of New Haven said, "are not always found among the pure and good," were subjects of long and fervent discussion. Gone from this group too was the old preoccupation with refinements of technique and in its place was a profound concern with the integrity of the whole community program. At this meeting Dr. William F. Snow and Bart Andress presented the United Educational Program of the National Social Work Council (see the Survey, April 15, 1932, page 77) which was formally adopted after a discussion indicating that no one could expect the national effort to meet the whole local situation, that in every community a local counterpart of the national effort would be necessary.

517 Speakers Laid End to End

THIS story of the Conference, sketchy as it is, cannot end without a dash of statistics. Registrations numbered 4401, which were fewer than Howard R. Knight, the omnipotent, omnipresent secretary, guessed and more than Philadelphia expected. There was not much participation by local laymen in the Conference meetings. Even the evening sessions were almost wholly professional. Philadelphia citizens seem able to take their social work or to let it alone and on this occasion they let it alone. The program was a portentous document of sixty-four pages, listing in addition to the strictly Conference program the programs of twenty-nine associate and seventeen special groups. There was a total of 276 meetings, not counting the "bootleg meeting," so described by J. Prentice Murphy, called by Benjamin C. Marsh of the People's Lobby to protest federal delay in unemployment relief and presided over by Uncle Alec Johnson. Tuesday was the high day, but not holiday, of the Conference, with sixty-eight meetings scheduled. Five hundred and seventeen different speakers and discussion leaders were listed in the program, eight of them appearing three times in different divisions and groups. As has been hinted, it was an eating conference with sixty-four "community meals" spread before the replete delegates in the course of the week. Of these thirteen were of the two-dollar variety and fifty were at a dollar or better.

It remained for Owen R. Lovejoy of New York to give the Conference its final note at a luncheon which overflowed the big ballroom of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. This luncheon, an innovation only three years ago, has come to be a regular feature, bringing the Conference to a dignified close just as Uncle Alec Johnson's get-acquainted dinner on Monday night gives it a spirited opening. Mr. Lovejoy, speaking with deep and moving sincerity, pictured the common man as stripped of his illusions as to the mystic power of self-ordained leadership. Poverty he saw as "probably the greatest crime of our race" and the greatest challenge to the social order.

If poverty cannot be met and conquered under the system of private enterprise and so-called political democracy—then poverty *delenda est*. The social worker who contends that these great fundamental questions of public policy are not within his field is recreant to his trust, a trust reposed in him by both the unfortunate clients he serves and the fortunate who provide the means of such service.

It was not a gay conference. There was no dancing in the hotels after the evening meetings, no outbursts of community singing in lounges and lobbies. The Social Work Publicity Council put on its annual show, After Hours, poking fun at itself and its ways, but after the last skit the big crowd "ganged up" in nooks and corners and delved again into serious discussion. All in all it was a deeply earnest Conference, sober but not somber, determined but not despairing, purposeful but not panicky. Not for years has a Conference in and out of hours been so truly a forum of discussion. It is no wonder that R. C. Davison, the distinguished English visitor, after a dip into the tides of talk rising and falling in the vast reaches of Convention Hall and a quick glimpse at the monumental, close-printed program, exclaimed, "I must certainly take this program home to show our English social workers how much more you have to talk about than they have!"

Detroit comes next, from June 11 to 17, 1933, under the presidency of Frank J. Bruno of St. Louis—Detroit with its closely interwoven social, industrial and community problems. And after that in 1934, Kansas City. What forms and patterns the Conference will take one year and two years hence to meet the forms and patterns of a changing world no one may now predict. Only one thing is certain, the gallantry with which the Conference, whatever the future, throws its hat into the ring.

DROUGHT

By ETHEL ROMIG FULLER

It was all the view they had
From the meager house—
A stumpy field sered by heat
With sheep let in to browse.

A ravening flock, its dusty coats
Stuck full of cockle burs—
And this the summer too when rust
Got in the firs.

Small wonder then Mart Blair's young wife
Went a little mad;
Even Martin's head was touched,
And Mart a husky lad.

Small wonder in that year of drought
At times they saw the crows
On the fence; at other times
Their own black thoughts in rows.

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Social Service and Social Justice

IN common with an increasing number of individuals and organizations, we, the Community Executives' Round Table, comprising a majority of social-agency and institutional male executives of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, have recently been giving much attention to the subject of Social Justice and its relation to Social Welfare. A study of the present far-reaching economic depression and its many implications has brought home to us as a group the necessity for a re-examination and appraisal of social work, its principles and technic; and also for a clearer delineation of its proper sphere in modern society. We make the following affirmations in the hope that they will stimulate both ourselves and others to give the questions which they raise the kind of attention good citizenship demands.

1. We believe that modern social work should address itself definitely to the broader fields of social welfare comprising community planning, social and industrial legislation, and to all those other processes whereby a dynamic society seeks to build new machinery to meet new needs.

2. We are convinced that we have an obligation to bear witness on behalf of the unemployed, partly employed and underpaid, including all those to whom economic insecurity is a constant source of fear and dread; that is to say, on behalf of the fast-growing underprivileged class in American life. Hence we are alarmed at the present tendency of government to be over-solicitous in protecting property and wealth to the neglect of human life and well-being.

3. Recognizing, as all social workers must, that "self-help" is the most valuable aid to rehabilitation for groups as well as for individuals, we wish to emphasize that mutual aid and cooperation, as methods of self-help, become more and more potent and urgent as society increases in complexity; and that these methods must be given increasing scope if the socializing, humanizing aspects, instead of the predatory aspects of society are to be strengthened. Hence if the underprivileged group are really to help themselves they must be permitted freedom to discuss their problems, to make selections of objectives, and to choose methods for their attainment. Only thus can they learn to think and act constructively together.

We therefore protest against the oppression and denial of civil rights of minority groups. We deplore the decline of constitutionalism so forcefully exposed to our view by the recent Report on Lawlessness in Law Enforcement by a federal commission, and in the almost daily violations of constitutional rights in our very midst. We regard the mere necessity for the existence of a Civil Liberties Union as a sad commentary upon the decline of liberties of the American people. We therefore pledge ourselves both individually and collectively to do all in our power to uphold and make effective the entire Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution and that of the State of Pennsylvania.

4. We are of the opinion that it is one of the duties of social workers to initiate economic, industrial and political remedies for our current ills. We assert that, as a group strategically situated to gain intimate knowledge of the needs, the sufferings and privations of the underprivileged groups, we are in duty bound to give publicity to the facts.

5. We recognize that a growing number of economists and social thinkers are entertaining grave doubts as to the adequacy of the present capitalistic system—or want of system—in our modern world. We realize that this system is now very definitely on trial. Because the chief sufferers from the shortcomings of the present social order are those whom we are privileged to call our clients, we join with the 2773 laymen and social workers who signed the statement circulated by the Family Welfare Association of America in calling upon "the civic and industrial and financial leaders of America for concerted effort and wide participation in planning measures which, under proper safeguards in the public interest, may ultimately bring greater security in employment and a more adequate distribution of purchasing power among the masses of the American people." (See The Survey, February 15, 1932, p. 537.)

We wish to remind those who are the chief beneficiaries of the present system that production and distribution of goods and services vital to the life of the people, *for private profit,* is a privilege, not an absolute right, and that with it goes a corresponding very grave responsibility. We believe with Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, that industry must evolve and make effective those measures which will ameliorate and ultimately eliminate unemployment. We reiterate his assertion that "in-

THE Obligation to Bear Witness, by Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron of Baltimore, in The Survey Midmonthly of January, started a ferment which resulted in this Statement Adopted by the Community Executives' Round Table of Pittsburgh, an informal discussion group. An address by A. L. Wills, superintendent of the Juvenile Detention Home of Allegheny County, was followed by several weeks of discussion, which finally crystallized in this statement drafted by a committee of which Mr. Wills is chairman and the following are members: R. M. Moss, executive secretary, Urban League of Pittsburgh; David Terry, executive secretary, Pittsburgh Children's Service Bureau; Sidney A. Teller, executive secretary, Irene Kaufmann Settlement.

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dustry exists basically for serving the needs of the people."

The modern world seems to offer us as nations and as communities two choices and two only; namely, democracy or dictatorship. We believe that out of all that has been said here thus for, there emerges the fact that, "the supreme need . . . . is a democratic world . . . . where the personality of the common man has full room for self-expression," that charity is no substitute for social justice, and that those phases of our present system which overstimulate merely acquisitive or predatory instincts must submit to modifications which will encourage motivations on a higher and more socialized plane.

TO all of us comes the challenge to help rebuild the social order. Neglect of this challenge but dams up the tide which finally breaks out in violence and revolution; for suppression and injustice breed only class hatred and subversive doctrines.

Therefore, civil liberty; respect for the rights of organized labor; commitment to the principle of collective bargaining; federal relief on a scale large enough to alleviate existing suffering in the present emergency for which we were so ill-prepared; construction of public works and long-range-planning of these to meet future threats of depression; the formulation of a comprehensive program of social insurance; and a wise and progressive stabilization and democratization of industry—these *suggest* the kind of program which we as a people must adopt if social evolution is to be orderly and uninterrupted by violence and revolution.

Be it resolved that this statement be transmitted to the Pittsburgh Federation of Social Agencies, to the Social Workers' Club of Pittsburgh, to the welfare departments of all religious denominations of Allegheny County, to the resolutions committee of the National Conference of Social Work, to The Survey and to the daily press.

New York Challenges Its Villages

By HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

IN the very best manner of a democracy the people of New York State have been served by a hundred men and women as volunteer critics and diagnosticians of the most intimate human function of modern government, public health. At the invitation of the governor, without dependence upon public funds but with the power of disinterested concern for the public good, a university president as chairman and the commissioner of health as secretary, and men and women members of ability from many states and cities committed themselves two years ago to reduce the gap between knowledge and practice in public health. Conviction that no partisanship or self-seeking was behind Governor Roosevelt's request and that Dr. Livingston Farrand of Cornell would lead only where imagination and loyalty to high purpose were his companions, brought generous collaboration of departments of government, agencies of society, colleges, research and philanthropic agencies.

The final report of the New York State Health Commission[1] was put in the governor's hand on December 31, 1931, was promptly published as from the Department of Health of the State in time for consideration by the legislature, and is now in our hands for study and action.

This is no parochial document or tale of provincial excellence. Rather it is a commentary on a nation's conduct of its most delicate biological function, the State of New York serving as exemplar of the good and bad, the partial and accomplished of a generation, and a challenge to the immediate future to make as grand a stride forward as did our forbears.

Since 1913 when New York emerged from a rather homeopathic health infancy into the vigorous youth of modern practice, many states have forged forward in efforts to take to the farm, the rural school, the village at the filling station some semblance of the successful technologies which have made the cities more nearly health resorts than were the great open spaces. Ohio under Freeman making a glorious gesture only to be smothered by corn-tossel politics; Tennessee under Bishop carving new credits for county health work; Alabama breaking new records for the Gulf states; Connecticut and California each with highly developed central administrations and notable accomplishments in county and town—all have been struggling to build a new structure to carry the weighty facts of medical science into the living-rooms of the land. Now Public Health in New York State floods with light of quite ultra-violet intensity and penetrating power the dark places of neglect, the small country groups without service, the wasteful duplications and partialities of part-time, untrained amateur health departments which foster an abundance of quite unnecessary sickness and premature deaths.

It takes courage in times like these to raise a voice for more public expenditures, which will create more wealth of a kind that seems to be a bit of a drug on the market, namely, longer competent adult lives.

Three state tuberculosis sanatoria are called for to make effective for twenty-four counties the spirit of the permissive legislation of many years ago. Salaries should be set at a level to hold in the state service the trained specialists who have become invaluable where they are, but by this very token are sought and bought away by more generous opportunities. When did ever a state commission close its lists of recommendations with so modest a financial demand?

It is not in proposals for added costs that the commission is ambitious but for redistribution of authority, for wiser location of local responsibility upon county instead of town and village government, for consolidating under one professionally led department contributory institutions and functions, to add strength to health direction.

The challenging proposal is to require the county unit to function in public health as effectively as does the city. The county Board of Supervisors are called upon to create a county board of health, to employ a full-time trained health officer if there are more than 30,000 population to be served, with privilege of combining with adjacent counties for full-time service when the population is less. For nine years the

[1] PUBLIC HEALTH IN NEW YORK STATE. Report of the New York State Health Commission, Albany, N. Y. 504 pp.

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Advantages of the County Health Department

1. The unit of population and wealth is sufficiently large to permit the employment of trained personnel.
2. One responsible board will be substituted for the many town and village boards of health, and for the county nursing committee, county milk-inspection committee, county school-hygiene committee, and boards of managers of county general hospitals and county laboratories.
3. A plan of continuing health service can be developed for the whole county and all of the health personnel can be mobilized to meet emergency conditions in any part of the county.
4. Present duplication and overlapping of effort will be prevented and better health protection can be furnished for present expenditures.
5. The relative needs for various types of health service in the county can be determined and available public funds allotted in proportion to these needs.
6. A generalized public-health nursing service can be provided under competent supervision with nurses assigned to geographical districts to carry out all phases of public-health nursing.
7. School nursing activities now lacking in many rural schools can be furnished by nurses employed by the county board of health.
8. If school medical inspection is made a function of county boards of health, this important activity can be conducted more efficiently on a county-wide basis with trained personnel than under the present system.
9. Through the permissive provision under which tuberculosis control activities may be administered by the county board of health, these activities can be directly coordinated with other health services. This is particularly desirable in the smaller counties.
10. Under the permission granted to cities to join with the rest of the county for purposes of health administration, further coordination of health work on a county-wide basis is made possible.
11. New and much needed health activities can be undertaken which are not now carried out and are not possible under the present system.
12. Vitally important maternal and infant hygiene measures can be organized and efficiently conducted.
13. Treatment facilities for the control of the venereal diseases can be provided.
14. The sanitary quality of milk can be assured through a county-wide inspection service.
15. The sanitary quality of water supplies can be supervised through a county sanitary engineer.
16. Modern epidemiological methods can be applied for control of the communicable diseases in place of the present ineffective system. Toxin-antitoxin, smallpox vaccination and other activities can be conducted by personnel provided for these and other services.
17. Less intimate state supervision and fewer direct services from the State Department of Health will be required because of better local organization.

busy driving interested majority of the state living in the large communities has been waiting in vain for the leisurely negativism and retarded civic conscience of the rural minority of New York State, to avail itself of the privilege of voluntarily catching up with the health procession, by consolidating its health jurisdictions and casting off the unwieldiness of an almost colonial form of village housekeeping.

At present the part-time untrained health officer, if he is fearless, is likely to lose some of his private practice; if he is timid, he cannot be a successful health officer. Lack of competent official leadership has brought the all too familiar blight of a mob of volunteer agencies, in rivalry with each other and almost at war to pick up the contributed dollars for their work.

No better national health credo need be distributed to legislators and county boards than the seventeen points of advantage of the county health department over multiple local jurisdictions in the adjoining column.

What blocks the inevitable? Where are the hurdles that trip the public in its urge to progress? Seriously, are the following operative in New York State and probably in many another: "Fear on the part of some elements of the medical profession that this would lead to 'state medicine.' —Belief that a mandatory law is not desirable.—Fear of added costs of the new system"? To overcome these it is suggested that the introduction of county health departments if called for by state law be spread over a five-year period, effective first in the larger counties.

In urging the usual arguments for trained versus accidental health officers we are reminded that the incompetent physician may put his patient in danger but the inadequate health officer risks the lives of the whole town.

An ingenious and timely innovation is proposed in the plan to establish two grades for authorized local health officers, those competent to be in charge of communities of over 50,000 and those, part- or full-time, who have had less experience but command the fundamentals for service to smaller cities, consolidated districts, and to serve as deputies in larger jurisdictions. As for public-health nursing, with all the credit that can properly and abundantly be accorded to present accomplishment, the following terse phrases leave no doubt as to standards still unattained. Improvement should remedy: "Inadequate number of public-health nurses in many areas; large percentage of unqualified nurses; lack of coherent programs; absence of competent local supervision." A delightfully refreshing suggestion where tuberculosis control is dealt with is that at least 1 per cent of the total public expenditure for tuberculosis care could profitably be provided for research by the State Department of Health. What a revolution it would cause in public service if each function were studied critically by only a 1 per cent of its cost.

The greatest steps forward, as might be expected from a group including Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., is in the conception of personal and civic duties for prevention and definitive treatment of syphilis and gonorrhea. Great advances have been made by laws amended since the presentation of the provisional report of a year ago, which clarify responsibility for discovery and treatment as nowhere else attempted in this country. Especial satisfaction will be taken by every health officer worthy of the name in the emphasis upon epidemiological search for sources of infection, in the same spirit of cold reason and logical action as applies now in controlling smallpox, typhoid and diphtheria.

Of a similar purpose is the recommendation to quote international maternal deathrates less and study the actual cause of such calamity more, and immediately upon its occurence, as has been done for the past two years in New York City. Further satisfaction will be taken by many hundreds of school doctors in the recommendation that medical examination of school children be less frequent and more thorough.

In the five hundred well printed and charted pages of this volume we have incomparably the best analytical and constructive review of health organization and service, and defects in them, so far presented for any state of our country.

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It's News

By ELIZABETH STEM HEALY

Director of Campaign Publicity, Welfare Federation of the Oranges, New Jersey

TO substantiate a notion that social information and social-work organizations have, since unemployment took the first page, attained larger stature in the newspapers I have turned the files for three consecutive months of The Evening News, of Newark, New Jersey, a paper of state-wide circulation and of great prestige in the established life of North Jersey. And this is the record of this one metropolitan daily as I found it.

In the seventy-nine publishing days of those three months there were 181 stories concerned with community-chest campaigns, 101 with state relief organization and procedure, fifteen with the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief, sixty-nine with town relief funds, forty-four was headed, Industry Tenders a Plan in Social Perform- with individual private social agencies and thirty-one with the proposed county welfare boards. Editorials bearing on these news stories numbered thirty-seven. This array did not include frequent news from state agencies such as the Pension Survey Commission or the State Board of Children's Guardians, though this news contained much social information. Evidence of a changing editorial pattern in relation to social work could be drawn from the better treatment of material than in other and happier times and from the weight given to it in the supporting editorials.

If I were to remark to any newpaper man of my acquaintance that what social workers have to say about unemployment these days gets almost as adequate reporting as what politicians have to say and were to remind him that it was not ever thus he would reply, "Then social workers must be saying something that has meaning for the average newspaper reader." True enough. But there is a change too in the receptivity of the average reader. Whoever speaks and acts today in the matter of unemployment has a ready-made audience and the social worker is saying and doing a good deal more than she used to. That accounts perhaps for the larger space.

Promise of better understanding and perhaps evidence of trends may be seen, in the instance of this one newspaper, in the fact that the daily spectacle of sandwich distribution in a public park by an anonymous gentleman whom rumor had for a gangster was played in the news for about its worth as a form of relief—that is, very little, and it was mentioned in the editorial columns only as a vagary of human nature. There were no stories of desperate fathers killing their starving little ones "while gold flowed into the coffers of the community chest," nor any even distantly related to that particular variety of insinuated scandal.

For further signs of interest in the social point of view the editorial page must be read. For a long time such phrases as "social order," and "social forces" have been creeping in more frequently and comments as likely as not become interpretations. Early in October, quite unsolicited, a leading editorial placed the job of the private family agency and related it to the responsibility of the state so clearly and lucidly that even social workers quoted it. A comprehensive review and interpretation of the Swope Plan ance. One of the many editorials about the community chest said that to contribute to it was to take the first and most obvious step in stemming "social disorganization." Another referred to old-age pensions as cheaper in human and material costs than the almshouses, and still another protested against giving the police or "any other body power to deport persons whom they may arbitrarily classify as undesirable . . . and anyway moving undesirables from one place to another is not helpful."

Such editorial straws are not phenomenal even in a newspaper like this one, which is neither a rebel's elbow nor a mouthpiece for "all good works" nor yet a marcher with things as they are. But I submit on the face of this evidence that the editorial mind at least of this particular paper is becoming more receptive to the principles and the practices of social work than it was previous to the justly celebrated year 1929.

Of Arthur J. Sinnott, managing editor of The Newark News, I asked: "Is this record of yours due only to the news value of unemployment and to the fact that all hands, including the social workers, are driving at it, or is it because the paper has taken on new responsibility as a public servant to be informative on matters of social welfare?"

The newspaper man in him answered, "A good newspaper is always a public servant. We've always been interested in what the social-work organizations are doing. It's just good business. This newspaper can't live in the community without living with it. It is our job to know the people of Newark and what they are doing, to know what is good for the community and what isn't. If the social-service organizations have something that is good for the community it is our job to understand it and to take part in their educational job. And we might do better if the social workers gave us a better chance, would take time to let us be as intelligent as we know how to be."

SINCE no managing editor is going to admit that at his city desk there is any new sense of the value of social service (good heavens, somebody might give a tea for him!) we have for evidence of new stature with the news-men only volume, display and the tone of the editorial page. How much of the gain is due to increased knowledge of social work and of its personnel as people on the ground floor in this business of relief can be no more than guesswork weighted with belief. Certainly social workers have been turned to for information and asked for advice repeatedly.

I believe that at the moment and in certain localities social work and social workers are changing form in the unconscious newspaper mind, changing from charity folk and reformers who must be accommodated, to practical partners in the grim business of getting us out of the hole with the least possible "social disorganization."

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EDUCATION

After Commencement

GRANTING, as J. L. Morrill declares in the foreword, that "the pursuit of sweetness and light among typical American alumni, while more assiduously undertaken than some cynics are likely to believe, is considerably hampered by the grim business of struggling to survive in this American scene," there is still room for optimism in Alumni Interest in Continuing Education, a report of a study by Ferdinand F. Stone and Jessie A. Charters recently published by Ohio State University. With benefit of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation the Department of Adult Education and the Alumni Association set out to see what graduates are doing and wanting. Personal interviews and questionnaires applied to a group of alumni (both sexes) in Toledo, believed to be typical, revealed that practically all are pursuing "cultural and intellectual activities which are educational in the sense in which the term is generally used." More than half are open-minded with respect to a relation with the university in this field. When the study asked what the alumnus wants from his university, the answers (it takes four printed pages to list them) ranged from menus and better football seats to an index of magazines pertaining to mechanical engineering. As to preferences in educational methods, requests were as follows in order of popularity: vocational journals, alumni magazines; bulletins on new researches; suggestions of books to keep the alumnus abreast of modern developments in all fields; lectures by Ohio State or other professors; discussion groups; radio. Women were found to be more interested in group meetings than men. "At present their groups are better organized, meet more regularly, and therefore require some plan for a program. Men's noon luncheon meetings are unresponsive to programs requiring the attendance and the attention of the group."

Dare We Build?

UNDER the title Dare the School Build a New Social Order? a new pamphlet brings together the ideas expressed in three much discussed papers by George S. Counts at the meeting of the Progressive Education Association, the Department of Superintendence and the National Council of Education (John Day Pamphlets, No. 11. 64 pages. Price 25 cents of the John Day Company, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City). "That the existing school is leading the way to a better social order," the author declares, "is a thesis which few informed persons would care to defend." Yet in difficult and dangerous times like the present, "if we are content to remain where all is safe and quiet and serene, we shall dedicate ourselves, as teachers have commonly done in the past, to a role of futility, if not of positive reaction. Neutrality with respect to the great issues that agitate society, while perhaps theoretically possible, is practically tantamount to giving support to the forces of conservatism." These issues the author sees as "the task of reconstructing our economic institutions and of reformulating our social ideals." "The growth of science and technology has carried us into a new age where ignorance must be replaced by knowledge, competition by cooperation, trust in providence by careful planning and private capitalism by some form of capitalized economy.... The teaching profession, or at least its progressive elements, should eagerly grasp the opportunity which the fates have placed in their hands."

Wisconsin's Experimental College

A COMMITTEE of the College of Letters and Science has refused to endorse the report and plan submitted some months ago by the advisers of the Experimental College and offers one of its own. In the report presented last February to the faculty, the advisers had recommended that four further experimental units be set up to study the problems of men and women students in the freshmen and sophomore years and that another unit consider the junior and senior years. Their 220-page report, summarizing candidly the deliberations and experience of the preceding six years, is a suggestive and illuminating record of successes, errors and potentialities of progressive methods in college education. The college committee which has been considering it protests that appraisal must still be a matter of opinion rather than demonstrable fact; that to follow the recommmendations would cause a lack of articulation and "an uncertainty which would demoralize the plans of the University," while housing of these groups of students in dormitories would cause friction; and believes that a comprehensive study should be made of what has been done in other universities for freshmen and sophomore students. As an alternative the Committee recommends a unit of two hundred students in the first two college years. The curriculum for this unit would be divided into two parts: half devoted to the study of one or more civilizations, with individual conferences as the method of instruction; half given to such courses as mathematics, science, foreign languages and other topics required or recommended for students who plan to do their major work in letters, science, or the professions.

Education on Its Way

THAT "education" in an organized sense has swept far from the little red schoolhouse appears at a glance in the annual report just issued by the American Association for Adult Education. The past year's studies have included education for the unemployed; education and occupation (see The Survey, March 15, 1932, page 668, Opportunity); adult education in industry; Negro adult education in Atlanta, Georgia and the Harlem district of New York City; workers' education, religious education, radio education; education for prisoners, for alumni, and adults in rural districts. "Americans are examining principles—economic, psychological, historical and philosophical—with a scepticism seldom exhibited during the boom days," declares Morse A. Cartwright, director of the Association, in the report. "They are also showing a disinclination to accept business, governmental, or other leadership at face value which is at once the despair and the hope of the democracy."

Down South

INADEQUACY of southern schools is not a product of the depression, declares James E. Sidel, director of legislation of the National Child Labor Committee, in the May issue of The American Child. "Many counties and even whole states are burdened with those who deny that every child has a right to an education. Local conditions are reflections of that atti-

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tude." One county with fourteen thousand children has school facilities for seven thousand. It is not unusual to find teachers' salaries of $10 a month plus board and lodging. Contrasting bright spots appear in the proposed school survey in Kentucky, offsetting the state legislature's attempt to cut the appropriation of the University of Kentucky; in the opportunity school opened in Knoxville; the adoption of a new technique of vocational guidance worked out by the American Council on Education, by the Tulsa schools; the decision of the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers to undertake a questionnaire-survey of school attendance. Indifferent teaching and inadequate and cheerless schools are among the reasons why children snatch at the first pitiful opportunity to leave school and start work, Mr. Sidel believes. "Teachers and superintendents frequently accept any excuse and seldom concern themselves as to why children are out of school. Attendance officers are few and far between; when they exist at all they are untrained and often ineffective."

Making the City a Laboratory

ESTABLISHMENT of a Social Science Research Laboratory has been announced by the College of the City of New York. Experimentally such a plan has been in operation for the past two years during which some 160 students have been carrying on seventy-three research projects, including housing conditions, the use of leisure by unemployed boys and girls, the troubles of transplanted Porto Ricans and the like. A score of health and social agencies are cooperating with the university in the project while a notable committee of outsiders are acting as advisers. Unlike laboratories in the physical sciences, the Social Science Research Laboratory does not take as its habitat any one building or wing. "Although there is a room so labeled at St. Nicholas Terrace," President Robinson reports, "the students are literally using the entire city as their laboratory with the result that many of them, though they have lived here all their life, are becoming aware for the first time of a New York they did not know existed."

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY is trying an innovation this year in having separate commencement exercises for the various graduate schools. The Medical School, for example, will hold its exercises in the medical library and the program will include an address by a representative of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine welcoming the profession's newcomers, thus emphasizing not the end of a college career but the real "commencement" to which college years have led.

EDUCATION and Racial Readjustment is the title of the report summarizing the Peabody Conference on Dual Education in the South held at George Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee, in July 1931. It is published by the Executive Committee of the Conference, 703 Standard Bldg., Aalanta, Ga.

SPECIAL provision for precocious students who have fulfilled all college entrance requirements at the ages of 13 to 15 years are offered by Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. The plan is to offer a special program as definitely fitted to the needs of these superior students as are the special classes for subnormal children in the elementary school.

NEW pamphlets for teens and twenties interested in international peace: The A. B. C. of the Peace Movement, by Anna T. Nilsson, published by the International League of Youth, Geneva Section; Youth Faces the New World, by G. James Joyce, League of Nations Union (League of Nations Association, 6 East 39 Street, New York).

Unemployment

The Grim Business of Dismissal

"THE hard part of operating an emergency work bureau," says William H. Matthews of New York, "comes when funds fail and people must be laid off who have no occupation to turn to." Two years of directing the largest and most conspicuously successful work-relief bureau in the country have not taught Mr. Matthews how to shrink a work-relief payroll painlessly. The April budget of the New York Emergency Relief Bureau was $1,400,000. The May budget was $525,000. The gap between these two figures is filled with men and women who had to be turned out into a jobless world bereft of the $15 weekly wage which had been their only bulwark against want.

"There is no mitigation to the hardship of such a slash as this," says Mr. Matthews. "After we have exhausted every method of determining who will suffer least from dismissal we have hardly made a dent in the problem. It is impossible to act on the merits of individual cases when the merit is need and all are needy.

"We begin our ungrateful task by reinvestigating every family and making a renewed effort to uncover some resource to which they can turn. Families that have had any contact with a relief or semi-relief agency are referred back to it, assured, we hope, of a friend. People with any kinfolk still at work must go. In general men with large families are retained in preference to those with small ones. A good work record while in the employ of the bureau is another point that is weighed. And that is just about as far as relative need can get us in arriving at decissions.

"When it comes to laying off whole blocks of people, as of course we must, we have found that it creates less tension and unhappiness to close out a whole shift of workers or a whole work project than to try to pick and choose those who shall go and those who shall stay. In our Women's Bureau we had to cut from 6000 to 1500. This was done almost entirely by closing up projects, with certain individuals where investigation had revealed exceptional conditions, transferred to the few activities we have kept going. There is no routine technique of dismissal in work relief. There is only grim and bitter necessity."

State Funds Run Low

THE renewal of state funds, which were so comforting when they first dropped into the unemployment relief situation, is now a matter of acute concern in those states which have assumed the obligation of aiding their distressed citizens. The New Jersey State Emergency Relief Administration, Chester I. Barnard, chairman, is spending about $1,000,000 a month and will come to the bottom of its pocket on July 1. It is asking the legislature to submit a $20,000,000 bond issue to the voters in November and meantime to impose an additional tax on gasoline to bridge the summer. In efforts to stretch every dollar to the last penny the New Jersey Administration is experimenting with various combinations of work- and home-relief. Straight work-relief has not been an unqualified success on the economy side and the Administration is gradually swinging over to the method by which able-bodied family men work out their grocery orders. In Long Branch every man on relief is engaged in town work.

The Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, Edward L. Ryerson, Jr., chairman, reports that the $18,500,000 state fund,

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which purblind optimists thought would last for thirteen months, will scarcely suffice for six and will be exhausted before August 1. Total relief needs in the state, says the Commission, will be considerably greater next fall and winter than last, while private relief funds will probably be smaller and local public funds no larger. The Commission estimated that an additional $20,000,000 will be necessary to carry state relief, on its present basis, until March 1, 1933, when the Commission expires. But its recommendation to the legislature that a bond issue for this amount be submitted to the voters in November was defeated. Instead the state senate authorized the Commission on Taxation and Expenditure "to conduct an investigation into the needs of the situation." Competent observers are of the opinion that the "needs of the situation" are already apparent and that a special session of the legislature next fall is inevitable.

Relief Gardens Multiply

GARDENS for the unemployed have graduated from the hit-or-miss methods of last year into a nation-wide relief project of large proportions. In New York the State Temporary Relief Administration has made gardening a major summer activity in the hope of relieving somewhat the drain on relief resources. Garden projects are organized by local committees and presented to the administration for approval. This given, the Administration pays for seeds and tools out of its home-relief pocket and for plowing and preparation of the land out of its work-relief pocket. Some fifty thousand families will, it is expected, raise foodstuffs for their summer needs with a surplus against next winter. The International Harvester Company is promoting gardens for its laid-off employes in a dozen cities where it has plants of one kind or another. Each operation is managed by a garden committee with employe and management representation, with the advice of crop experts. An aggregate of two thousand acres is under cultivation of which about eight hundred acres are in the vicinity of Chicago.

All over the country gardens are being systematized. In Seattle the Unemployed Citizens' League (see The Survey, March 15, 1932, page 665) has organized a whole chain of gardens through its twenty-one commissaries. In Fort Wayne, Ind., the Real Estate Board has turned over to the Federated Relief Agencies all vacant lots and subdivisions in and around the city for cultivation by the unemployed. The agencies also have three community farms of from twelve to twenty acres each the surplus produce from which will be exchanged at the food depot for such staples as flour, sugar and coffee. In Reading, Pennsylvania, the Council of Social Agencies in cooperation with the Unemployment Relief Board is supervising more than a thousand garden plots. Akron, Ohio, which last year sniffed slightly at growing prosaic potatoes and cabbages, is this year going in heavily for vegetables that will store away against future necessities.

An Idea Spreads

SOME three thousand unemployed families in Tacoma, Washington, have seized on the idea developed by the Unemployed Citizens League of Seattle (see The Survey, March 15, page 665) and have organized to help themselves "through cooperative effort, mutual aid or any or all lawful means within their power." Locals have been established all over the city, each represented in the Central Unemployed Federation. Each local has a commissary and committees on relief, gardens and fuel. The Federation conducts common services such as repairs to shoes and clothing. Within a month after organization the League had fifty acres of gardens under cultivation, had turned a condemned bridge into firewood and was preparing to cut over an eighty-acre tract of partly logged land. Quarters for all the activities have been donated by owners, and have been put in shape by the men themselves. Equipment has been loaned by much interested citizens.

Necessity Knows No Precedent

THE needs of the unemployed have broken down old traditions in New Orleans where relief has always been a private function without support from public funds. Through the approval by the voters of a bond issue of $750,000, unemployment relief, which was at the point of vanishing, has had a new lease on life. The vote was limited to taxpayers on real estate, automobiles and other personal property and the bond issue, to carry, had to receive not only a majority of the votes cast but those votes had to represent a majority of the property valuation. It passed about ten to one on both counts. The bond issue is based on a technicality in the city's financial system and does not entail new taxation.

The day after the special election Mayor Walmsley announced the opening of six district stations for the interviewing of applicants, and the appointment of a special committee to supervise expenditures. This committee includes Edgar B. Stern, B. C. Casanas, Ben Beekman, S. M. Smallpage, Leon Heymann and A. G. Newmeyer. Expenditures from the fund are limited by ordinance to $60,000 a month.

Work-Relief for Posterity

THE preservation of architectural records of historical buildings is one of the unusual work-relief projects promoted in New York by the Architects' Emergency Committee which is struggling manfully to meet the problem of unemployment in its own profession. More than four thousand architects and draftsmen, hard hit by the cessation of building, have registered with the committee as in need of assistance from the $100,000 relief fund raised within the profession. Most historic buildings, even when carefully preserved, have no architectural records for posterity. The work project consists of assembling structural data and recording dimensions in drawings so that in case the buildings should be destroyed they could be accurately reproduced. The Miller House and the Jacob Purdy House in White Plains, both associated with George Washington, have been so sketched, the Westchester Park Commission cooperating with financial assistance. The Architects' Emergency Committe, Julian Clarence Levi, chairman, is also conducting, as work-relief, research in the use of new materials for building and in certain phases of housing.

Beware the Minimum Standard

HARD time have brought the home economist, skilled in the delicate art of evaluating the food dollar in terms of essential needs, into the very heart of social work. In the May issue of The Journal of Home Economics, (101 East 20 Street, Baltimore, Md., single copy 30 cents,) Blanche F. Dimond, nutrition supervisor for the Community Health Association of Boston, tells of what home economists are doing in social work in the present emergency which she sees as her profession's "greatest opportunity and greatest challenge." But in the very effectiveness with which her colleagues meet the challenge of the times Miss Dimond sees danger:

> For years the nutritionist has been trying to raise the standards of relief-giving to meet the demands of at least minimum nutrition. . . . Unless we are extremely careful in our teaching we must face the fact that there is definite danger in having so-called emergency food orders accepted as standard for normal times by relief agencies. We have worked so long to raise the standards to meet at least minimum bodily requirements that it will be extremely unfortunate if this happens.

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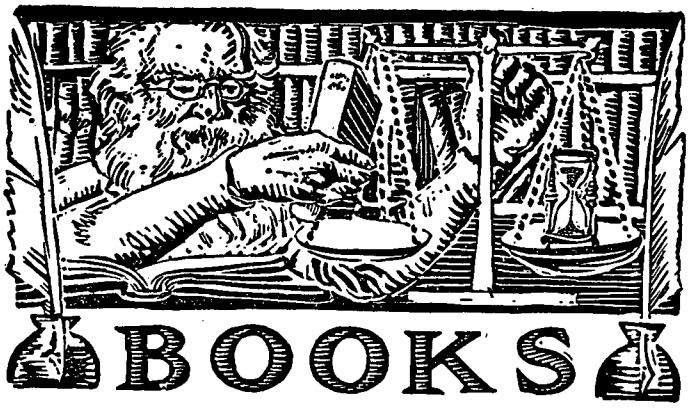

Nursing and Ethics

THE SOCIAL AND ETHICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF NURSING, *by Annie W. Goodrich. Macmillan.* 401 *pp. Price* $3 *postpaid of The Survey.*

WHENEVER Miss Goodrich's name appears on a program as speaker, nurses flock to hear her; for few in the profession equal her in vision and understanding and none surpass her in eloquence. The collection of some of her papers into this volume, therefore, gives great satisfaction to the nursing group, since it affords a chance to review with her some of the difficult problems which the profession faces and by seeing them through her eyes to be inspired anew by her wisdom and faith. Aside from nurses, however, Miss Goodrich's conception of nursing and her portrayal of its change and growth will interest that great body of co-workers—social workers, doctors and the general public—whose concern for community service is as great as our own.

The papers are arranged in eight groups. The first, The Nurse and Ethics, serves as an introduction and is a theme found running below the surface of all discussions. "So much of nursing is the essence of ethics that it is consistent to assert that the terms good and ethical as applied to nursing practice are synonymous." The group The Nurse and Education includes papers written as early as 1912, of especial interest since many of her ideas formulated at that time have now found concrete expression in the Yale School of Nursing of which she is dean, described in detail in the group The Nurse and the University. The responsibility of the nurse for community service and world citizenship is dwelt on repeatedly. The book ends with a group of papers entitled The Nurse, beautiful portraits of three of our greatest women—Jane Delano, Anna Maxwell and Lillian Clayton—inspiring memories to leave with those fortunate nurses to whom the book is dedicated—her students.

KATHARINE FAVILLE, R.N.
Department of Nursing Education,
College of the City of Detroit

Child Guidance

CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS, *by Maud E. Watson. F. S. Crofts & Co., New York.* 351 *pp. Price* $3.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS represents one of the first publications of the Child Guidance Division of the Children's Fund of Michigan of which the author is the director. One could wish that the volume were more general, better written and less suggestively merely another presentation of the ego-libido theory of Dr. Marion E. Kenworthy, who writes an introductory chapter. The author recognizes that there is weakness in her own presentation because she acknowledges that the validity of her data rests upon the validity of her technics. Unfortunately there are many assumptions which call for inquiry as, for example, the statement that "while the symptomatic behavior of children of an ingoing type differs . . . the mechanism operating is much the same." This is based not upon fact but upon interpretation. The chapter on history-taking, which is based upon the principle that the social worker securing the data must be analytically objective to all those with whom she deals, leads in part to an interpretation even during the course of history-taking. It is noteworthy therefore that the chapter dealing with technic of treatment contains only nine pages. There is, however, an elaborate presentation of the mode of treatment of a child, which indicates that all that was done would have been done by anyone intelligent in the art of child guidance, irrespective of any relations to or interpretations in terms of ego-libido reactions.

The title would imply, and the jacket suggests, that the author deals only with behavior problems in normal children, but the nature of the behavior problems suggests that some of the children are far from the type ordinarily regarded as normal. It is unfortunate that in the discussion of the eight children brought to book, there is little to indicate the details of treatment, the degree of time involved and the effectiveness of various procedures. The same bureau of child guidance might easily have put forth a book upon the same topic, using the same children, making all the interpretations those of Sigmund Freud, Alfred Adler, John B. Watson or H. Hollingworth. Some time a book will be written on one case instead of ten, but there will be ten differing interpretations of the one case. After the ten interpretive chapters would appear a chapter on treatment in which the essential orthodoxy of applied guidance probably would appear despite analytical heterodoxy.

Despite these criticisms the reviewer commends this volume because it admirably presents one of the special viewpoints that merit consideration of social workers and others interested in child guidance.

IRA S. WILE, M.D.
New York City

Life in "the Yards"

THE NEIGHBORHOOD: A Study of Ward Seven in Omaha. *By Thomas Earl Sullenger. Municipal University of Omaha, Neb.* 43 *pp. Price* $1 *postpaid of The Survey.*

BEHIND Professor Sullenger's orderly facts and figures concerning "this cultural area with sentiments, traditions and a history of its own," lies the teeming life of "the yards" where the second largest meat-packing industry in the world dominates the social life of the district as it dominates the economic life of its 10,000 employes. This study, made at the request of the Omaha Council of Social Agencies and of social, civic and religious leaders, follows the accepted pattern of good social surveys. It follows the pageant of the races as they have followed each other through the district for sixty years, traces their cultural influence and measures their community adjustment. Against this background he projects the lives of some 19,000 people as they lived in 1930, their participation in the health, educational, recreational and welfare services offered by the community, and what these services profited them. Behind everything, as pervading as their own redolence, are "the yards," and all they connote in the lives of the people.

Professor Sullenger offers no reformative program. He draws a vivid picture of the forces that make a neighborhood and hangs it on the wall for Omaha to ponder.

GERTRUDE SPRINGER

Sick and Bullied

HARLAN MINERS SPEAK: Terrorism in the Kentucky coal fields. *Report of the Dreiser Committee. Harcourt, Brace.* 348 *pp. Price* $2 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THAT coal in the United States is a sick industry has been repeated ad nauseum until even the babes in their cradles know it. Certainly coal is sick, in England, Germany, Poland and elsewhere. But in those countries there are no Harlans, no Ludlow massacres, no Logans or Mingos, no swaggering two-gun sheriffs bullying the mine population, no machine-guns of private operator-controlled armies called "the law" by terror-stricken women and children.

What would happen in England if a Welsh coal town were

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the scene of such a "battle" as that of Evarts, Harlan County, Ky., in May 1931? Suppose British miners were compelled to trade in company stores, frequently cheated and bamboozled; suppose friends, relatives, even ministers had to obtain permission from the employers before they could visit the miners' homes; suppose miners were blacklisted if they joined a union; suppose a sympathetic storekeeper who used his savings to buy flour for starving miners were indicted for criminal syndicalism; suppose deputy-sheriffs continually raided miners' homes without warrant, keeping the dwellers at bay with pistols and machine-guns; suppose a lawyer for the miners was refused access to his clients and kept in jail eight days on a charge of criminal syndicalism.

Well, I should like to be present in the Mother of Parliaments when the Government is interpolated on these occurrences.

Survey readers will find in this report of the Dreiser Committee's visit to Kentucky a tragic tale that has been enacted and re-enacted in the coal fields for forty years. How long, oh Lord, how long?

LOUIS STARK
New York City

Nursery Education

NURSERY EDUCATION. *Century.* 180 *pp. Price* $2 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book from the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection consists of a survey of day nurseries, nursery schools and non-public kindergartens in the United States. It is an inventory of all institutions other than public-school kindergartens for the education and training of young children. Prof. John E. Anderson, the chairman of the Committee on the Infant and Preschool Child of Prof. F. J. Kelley's Committee on Education and Training, was responsible for a companion volume on The Young Child in the Home to be brought out later.

In this survey, some 1236 institutions were studied almost solely from the standpoint of their administrative practices, but no rating of their educational and health service was attempted such as that of the appraisal of administrative health practice of the American Public Health Association. Many valuable and interesting data are presented however. The recommendations are broad general statements with regard to the importance of the all-around education of young children and the necessity of inculcating in the minds of all who deal with them a working knowledge of right principles. There are both general and specific recommendations on how to operate various types of day nurseries and nursery schools. And apropos of nothing in the text the committee recommends against keeping children over eighteen months of age with mothers who have been committed to correctional institutions. It also has a few words to say about providing needed conveniences for families living in apartments and those traveling by water or rail. The committee called attention to the neglect of parental education among rural folk. The committee seemed to be hesitant about urging the passage of laws to provide for inspection, licensing, or other measures for insuring through public authority minimum standards of care in such institutions.

NEVA R. DEARDORFF
Welfare Council of New York City

The Right to Survive

PHILANTHROPY FOR THE FUTURE, *A Long-Range Look at Economic Policies in the Field of Charity. Papers Presented at the Fourth Conference on Financial and Fiduciary Matters,* 1931. *Edited by Alfred Williams Anthony for the Federal Council of Churches.* 148 *pp. Price* $1.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THESE papers represent the program of the fourth conference of this group. They raise some very frank questions, such as the need for the various philanthropic organizations, whether they are fulfilling their purpose, are really alive, are duplicating each other, or are adapting themselves to new needs. There is some very plain speaking. For example, on the temptation for church financial officers to divert money contributed for one specific church purpose and use it for an entirely different purpose. Grave doubts were raised as to the value of endowments in any form. The opinion was expressed that trusts are superior to either endowments or foundations. An increasing use of charitable annuities was noted but the dangers involved are very clearly set forth. It was recommended that every charitable organization now using the annuity plan should have "competent actuarial advice as to whether their annuities are on a safe basis and what the future procedure should be." Professional money-raising agencies come in for extensive attention and they do not emerge entirely unscathed. For example, the Conference heard that relatively few professionally conducted campaigns terminate with the goal reached. There is a possibility also that many of the millions raised during the last ten or fifteen years went to institutions which ought not to have received the funds. Moreover, doubt was raised as to whether the material growth of certain educational institutions had not perhaps been bought at the cost of spiritual values. The staffs of philanthropic organizations were urged to get more closely into touch with members of the bar to aid in creating a better legal status for giving, through such simple matters of fact as correct names of charitable institutions and correct statements of the legal organization of charitable institutions and their purposes. Francis H. McLean offered a series of searching tests for a social agency's right to survive, which include openness to new ideas and experimentation, new types of work, visualizing of its failures or weaknesses, professional equipment of the staff, integration of its work with the general social work of the community, recruiting of new blood. Dr. Robert L. Kelly proposed somewhat similar tests for evaluating the smaller colleges as objects of potential benevolence.

This little volume may be used with great profit by teachers and students of social service administration. It should provide a handy *vade mecum* for community chests and the trustees and executives of individual private social agencies.

Northwestern University ARTHUR J. TODD

Belated Shock

COMMON SENSE AND THE CHILD: A Plea for Freedom, *by Ethel Mannin. Lippincott.* 314 *pp. Price* $2 *postpaid of The Survey.*

COMMON Sense and the Child is a prolonged burst of psychoanalytically weighted indignation against adults in general and parents in particular because of the evils which their human nature has brought down upon the heads of children, destined by the same human nature to goodness, happiness and normality, if only parents can be removed or reformed in time. Why nature should be so trustworthy where the young are concerned and so misguided in regard to parents, is a mystery for which no solution is offered. Since every other human problem is cheerfully and finally disposed of, perhaps we should be grateful to have one unknown left to us.

For Mrs. Mannin all the evils which life is heir to, including psychological fear, neurosis, sexual unhappiness and the like, are produced from external causes, chiefly through the fault of parents in early childhood. To remove these evils is therefore quite possible, since it concerns only the removal of causes which can be reached. This is a very comforting doctrine. I cannot blame anyone for refusing to give it up. If evil really comes with parents, by all means let us do away with them and keep only children. Mrs. Mannin presents a view of life based on a one-sided identification with the child against the adult, and with goodness and happiness against sin and pain.

The book is written to shock and a few years ago it would have succeeded. In America, however, the most enlightened child-study groups have grown beyond the stage of radical reaction and will find little here to contribute to a thoughtful understanding of the individual, be he child or adult. For the

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too unsophisticated or conservative it might be a valuable stimulus to thinking. The sense Mrs. Mannin advocates, however, is too common, too undifferentiated, too dogmatic, to be of use to the scientifically or therapeutically minded. As an antidote, I recommend "Innocent Voyage" or "Trott and His Little Sister."

JESSIE TAFT

Children's Aid Society, Philadelphia

Aliens

THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF ALIENS: A Study in Administrative Law and Procedure, *by William C. Van Vleck. Commonwealth Fund. 260 pp. Price $3 postpaid of The Survey.*

AT a time when not only are more aliens leaving the shores of the United States than are entering but when we are actually *sending out* more than are coming in, it is of note that the hitherto neglected subject of exclusion and deportation of aliens is receiving continual attention. Dean Van Vleck of the George Washington University School of Law has added another important volume to the works dealing with the subject. The author traces the growth of immigration legislation, the legal background, administrative organization and the processes of administrative control involved in both exclusion and deportation—or expulsion, as Dean Van Vleck calls it—and then follows with more detailed discussion of both processes, and of the situations in which the courts will review the decisions of the immigration service of the Department of Labor.

The conclusions are of particular interest. The most important is the fact that the same branch of the government should not act as prosecuting, investigating and deciding officer, particularly in view of the close similarity of deportation proceedings to those of a criminal nature. Dean Van Vleck agrees with the suggestion that the present Board of Review in the Department of Labor be given definite statutory authority and that a certain amount of legal training should be one of the requirements for membership on the board, as well as for membership in the force of inspectors dealing with deportation hearings. Despite his obvious social point of view, Dean Van Vleck omits the equally important suggestion that both immigration inspectors and those on the Board of Review should have social as well as legal training.

The book in its approach and fulfillment shows clearly that the author not only has a penetration beyond the outer shell of legal forms but that he has a keen realization of the injustices of the situation for the alien and of the need for remedy. The chief defects of the volume are an occasional looseness of statement, an omission of reference to the important points of the international implications of the exclusion and especially the deportation processes, and an entire absence of bibliography.

JANE PERRY CLARK

Barnard College, New York

New Schools of Austria

THE AUSTRIAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES, *by Beryl Parker. Austrian Federal Publisher, Vienna and Leipzig. Distributed through New York University Bookshop. 184 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE Austrian Educational Institutes are the most unique of the many educational experiments inaugurated in 1919 by the School Reform Department of the Ministry of Education. They are still fulfilling their democratic purpose to provide secondary education to boys and girls of ability whose homes are so remote or so poor that else they had little opportunity for higher education.

There are six such schools, each located in a former imperial military academy. "On the parade grounds . . . youths today enjoy team sports. The rifle ranges have been turned into ploughed fields where sunbrowned lads till the soil that produces food for their own nourishment. Powder magazines have been converted into carpentry shops. . . . Restoration of these institutions has been largely the work of the pupils and teachers. . . . Parks, fields and gardens have been cleared of debris and well cultivated. . . . Swimming-pools have been cleared and rebuilt. . . . Small structures have been erected to meet the growing need for group cottages. Interiors have been remodeled and adapted to progressive school purposes. Modern heating, lighting and cooking equipment has been installed. . . . In the libraries are to be found dozens of books bound by the students. The walls of many rooms are decorated with mural paintings, designed and executed by the boys and girls."

Child-centered activity schools, the emphasis has been not only on intellectual achievement, but also on arts and crafts, sports and excursions, and on social life and human relations.

Beryl Parker, co-author with Thomas Alexander of the New Education in the German Republic, describes these schools graphically, understandingly. She visited them in each of the three periods of their development, not merely for a few days at a time in their classrooms, but for five months, sharing their work and their play. The illustrations are numerous and singularly effective. There is a bibliography but no index.

LUCY L. W. WILSON

Philadelphia

Some Sane Sex

THE MASTERY OF SEX THROUGH PSYCHOLOGY AND RELIGION, *by Leslie D. Weatherhead. Macmillan. 246 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN a world deluged with sex literature, thank the good God for a book like this! The facts of sex could hardly be more bluntly and baldly stated; and from the point of view of a layman, they appear to be treated most exhaustively. The author deals with Companionship and Flirting, The True Approach to Marriage, Birth Control, The Mishandled Sex Life, The Unhappy Marriage, Sex Relations Outside Marriage, Healthymindedness, and so on. Then there are two appendices in which the author treats of Physical Facts and Physical Factors in Married Happiness. The viewpoint from first to last is that of a happily married man who is a psychologist and a student of human problems, blessed with high ideals and a strong sense of the sanctity of human relationships. The sex relation, to him, is not a secret, furtive, shameful thing to be mentioned only in blushing whispers, nor an act of such tremendous sanctity that it must be reserved for procreation. On the contrary, he considers it both a source and an expression of the highest spiritual love. It is, to him, no inherited beastliness which must be indulged as a concession to our animality, but a glorious thing to be enjoyed equally by a man and woman in love. As his title indicates, he aims not at the mere *understanding* of sex, but rather at its *mastery;* and mastery is to be understood as implying not repression or suppression but expression.

You ought to get this book and read it carefully. Better yet, you ought to get it and read it aloud to your wife. It will probably clear up a lot of the fogginess with which your own marriage relations may be cursed. And when you have read it, you ought to hand it to your adolescent son or daughter. It is too mature for the pre-adolescent. But if your children are fifteen years old, this book will go a long way toward correcting the mistakes and breaking down the taboos with which you have probably endowed them.

CHARLES STAFFORD BROWN

Colorado Springs, Colorado

How Teach Sex?

STUDIES IN PARENTAL SEX EDUCATION, *by Chloe Owings. University of Minnesota Press. Paper III, A Research in Parental Sex Education. 289 pp. Price $1; Paper IV, The Effectiveness of a Particular Program in Parental Sex Education. 31 pp. Price 50 cents.*

AS the human race becomes more introspective, increasing emphasis is put on the need for frank discussion of sex as a part of education. Much excellent work is being done, but this wave of sex education has in many cases so completely engulfed certain progressives that harm has of necessity resulted. To standardize, if possible, ways and means of ad-

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ministering this type of instruction, is the avowed purpose of these highly technical papers. They are based on data collected by the Women's Cooperative Alliance since 1925 and carefully studied by a research staff of the University of Minnesota.

It is assumed that the place for sex instruction is the home and that it is of primary importance therefore to "prepare the parents of young children to understand the possibilities of sex as it relates to the family and to society." A study was made of the knowledge, attitudes and practices of 2157 parents toward human reproduction. Personal contacts by special field workers resulted in the choice of two groups of mothers (235 in each). These were as nearly alike as humans can be. They were similar in seven social factors, including type of family, religious affiliations, occupation of father, age of mother, type of home and neighborhood, and birthplace of parents. Group A was the control group and had not been exposed to any special program in sex instruction at the time of record. Against this was paired group B which had completed the parent-education program of the Women's Cooperative Alliance.

The rigorous statistical analysis of this data "shows a persistent, though small, percentage favorable to the program" followed. Here then is work of cumbersome aridity to prove that parental sex instruction is a good thing. We look in vain for constructive and practical suggestions.

Without doubt this attempt to apply the best techniques of the researcher to a field hitherto unexplored has its value as a piece of pioneer work. It must however be accepted with a number of reservations which Miss Owings herself briefly enumerates in the second of the papers. It remains for "further demonstration ... that the human reproductive system and mating-urge behavior are subjects as susceptible to treatment in educational programs at the teacher-training level, as are the other body systems...." Personal inhibitions admittedly play a large part in this field. Will research eventually be able to offer a standardized program where human emotions are so closely entangled? MARGUERITE E. SCHWARZMAN

Director, The Children's Laboratories,
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Factory Medicine

MEDICAL SUPERVISION AND SERVICE IN INDUSTRY. *National Industrial Conference Board.* 125 *pp. Price* $2 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a report of a survey of 443 industrial establishments, representing a total of one million odd employes, which have instituted medical programs. Similar studies were made in 1920 and 1924, so that by comparison an indication of the trend in industrial medical service is obtained. The trend is encouraging. It shows an increasing tendency on the part of smaller plants employing less than one thousand, or even five hundred, to introduce medical service; an increase in the number of plants giving physical examinations, with a tendency to make them more thorough and a tendency to pay more attention to purely medical cases. The first of these developments reflects the realization in the smaller plant with its high accident rate, that medical service is one of the most effective means of reducing compensation costs. There is also realization that the value of the medical department is not limited to reducing compensation costs alone, but that by a preventive medical program which means physical examinations, periodic check-ups, health education, advice, diagnosis, and treatment of minor illnesses, absenteeism from sickness, which is far greater than that from accidents, and labor turnover are both reduced with mutual benefit.

There can be no doubt in any unprejudiced mind of the value of medical service, especially preventive medical service, in industry as in every other walk of life. Unfortunately many workers themselves entertain a prejudice against such service based on fear that through it the handicapped will be unemployed because of their handicap. Partial alleviation of this fear should be furnished by the fact that in the study described the largest number of rejections was found to be less than 2 per cent of those accepted. The most enlightened industrial medical policy makes a point of placing handicapped workers whenever possible rather than rejecting them. It is an oversight of this study that this particular aspect of medical service receives no mention. ADELAIDE ROSS SMITH, M.D.

New York State Labor Department

Pasteur

THE GENIUS OF LOUIS PASTEUR, *by Piers Compton. Macmillan. 361 pp. Price* $4.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

SCIENTISTS and sociologists in quest of inspiration can always find it in the career of Louis Pasteur, the tanner's son who became the first citizen of France. Here is an extremely well written story of the life of the brilliant chemist who rose from obscurity to fame by his researches on fermentation and microbic life, his studies on silkworm diseases and the maladies of wine and beer, his contributions to Listerian surgery, his conquest of anthrax and rabies; and his development of immunizing agents.

The genius of Louis Pasteur, as shown in this book, lies in the fact that his labors were devoted to the welfare of a suffering humanity. Mankind has not ceased to suffer, but its travail, at least with respect to preventable diseases, has been appreciably lessened as a result of the work of Pasteur, who has been voted by his countrymen as the greatest Frenchman of all time.

The early reward for the scientific and altruistic zeal of Pasteur was the customary one. He was attacked and beset by a host of deluded, malicious, and careless members of this same suffering humanity, so that the story of his life is one not merely of continuous achievement but of the constant conflict which is the inevitable result of progressive thought and action. Eventually, however, criticism became acclaim.

All of this is described competently and accurately in this well-printed book. The author recounts the familiar episodes, often eloquently and on rare occasions, brilliantly. His work is a studious one, fortunately devoid of the flippancy that has characterized some recent books on this subject, but the glamour of the life of this chemist who stirred up the stagnant medical science of the times is never subordinated.

Excellent as is this account of the genius of Louis Pasteur, the price of the book imposed by the publishers seems somewhat excessive. JAMES A. TOBEY, DR. P.H.

New York City

Corn and Hogs vs. Vegetable Oils

CORN AND HOG SURPLUS OF THE CORN BELT, *by Alonzo E. Taylor. Food Research Institute, Stanford University.* xxi + 658 *pp. Price* $4.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

WE have heard the plight of agriculture discussed almost endlessly in terms of wheat. Often it is talked of in terms of wheat and cotton—the twin sorrows of the export market. This book brings the corn-hog industry into its due place of importance in the American farm scene.

Is the Corn Belt today and for the future a "blasted Eden"? Dr. Taylor answers: "It is no longer possible to produce palatable animal fat by means of the 'corn-hog combination' with less expenditure of land and human labor than in any other way. The vegetable oils have entered into the picture.... The utility of corn as feedstuff for work animals loses its force as work animals are replaced by gas engines."

After detailed analysis of the forces operating in this situation and of the prospects for the future, he turns to a consideration of ameliorative proposals. Since he finds no adequate evidence to support the commonly held assumption that domestic corn prices are determined by the foreign price levels for corn and for hog products, he rejects "external methods" of relief such as the equalization fee, export debenture, acreage allotment, and the price stabilization corporation. He pins his faith on "internal methods of farm relief," viz., technical im-

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COMMUNICATIONS

Back to Adolescence

TO THE EDITOR: Apropos the recent fascinating and admirable articles from Dr. Williams about Russia, I am obeying the impulse to make two comments.

One is that the word *adolescent,* which for some time threatened to become a psychiatric epithet second only to *infantile* in scorn, has, at last, for members of an aging culture, become a condition to envy and an epithet of enthusiasm and growth in a purposeful world.

The other is my pleasure in finding another psychiatrist discovering the cultural approach to and the situational and social-economic interpretation of mental conditions, long familiar in sociology and often urged upon the mental hygiene movement by certain of its supporters who are not obsessed by the need of psychiatrists for dominance. THOMAS D. ELIOT

Northwestern University

Mary Lou

TO THE EDITOR: Our first contact with Mary Lou [see A Home for Mary Lou, by Helen Cody Baker, The Survey, March 15, page 669] resulted from her request that we help her locate baggage left behind in Tuskegee. She was then living with friends and asked no other assistance. When she later asked financial help we logically referred her back to United Charities, then actively planning for her. The reason your innocent phrase, "handed her over," challenged us was because it seemed to imply a procedure which just isn't done in Travelers Aid circles nowadays. "Handing over" in haphazard fashion went out a long time ago from the Travelers Aid world. While I realize the story of our contact was incidental to the tale, I know you would want to interpret us in passing as helpfully as possible. Therefore this explanation with appreciation of your understanding.

ALICE R. MCMASTER

Executive secretary, Travelers Aid Society, Chicago

Our Reserve of Unemployment

TO THE EDITOR: In an article in The Survey of May 15, Read Lewis, director, Foreign Language Information Service, deprecates the attempted reduction of immigration quotas as tending to divide families, and speaks of the efforts to loosen restriction as "brighter prospects." In this Mr. Lewis ignores the fact that the best way to prevent family division is on the other side of the ocean by selecting immigrants whose going would *not* divide families, and the next best way is by reasonable exemptions of relatives from the quotas, as we are doing.

Quota limitation can, therefore, be had, if we want, without increasing family division, and it is desirable to consider on its merits the effect of large quotas and the absence of restriction on western hemisphere immigration, which apparently Mr. Lewis would maintain.

Immigration, under our present law of 1924, has admitted many thousand workers at a time when many thousands of Americans have been driven to try for new jobs, owing to mechanical changes in industry and depression in the cotton mills and coal fields. During the years 1924-29, while New England mills were throwing out thousands of hands, Massachusetts alone had to admit over a hundred thousand foreigners to compete for jobs. She thus built up a reserve of unemployment which she is now lugging. New York and Pennsylvania, in the same period, took in at least four times as many more, making an unemployment reserve which they are now lugging.

Further west, Mexican colonies were being planted everywhere up to the Canadian line, and further south whole new industries were started, manned by Mexican labor to displace Americans by their competition and to add to our reserve of unemployment, to lug which billions are now demanded.

This policy is favored only by a certain class of employers, fortunately diminishing, who nevertheless still appear to dominate the policy of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which Mr. Lewis cites with apparent approval. This class of employers want cheap, easily exploited foreign labor, fresh off the dock or over the Mexican border, to be hired easily when times are flush and dumped still more easily as soon as work slackens to add to our unemployment reserve. Once let go, the employer prefers to go back to the dock or the border for ever fresh ones, rather than go after those who may have caught more American ideas. These employers know little and care less of the thrifty use of American labor. They can make more money, with less brains, by exploiting fresh immigrants at the expense of the rest of us.

These have built up our unemployment reserve. Why does mistaken sentiment lead so many social workers to play into the hands of an interest with which they have nothing in common? R. M. BRADLEY

Boston

Footloose Families

TO THE EDITOR: Your attention to the [editorial] comment on the splendid article, Footloose Families by G. Eleanor Kimball in the May 1 Survey. This comment, "Homeless men are familiar enough whether they be hoboes from the bottom or seasonal unemployed at the top of the transient scale," is relatively unimportant as far as the article goes. I do not think, however, that the true hobo is at the bottom of the transient scale; the true hobo is essentially a working-man. The name itself comes from the worker plodding along the road with a hoe over his shoulder answering to the familiar call of "hoe boy." The argot of the confirmed and true hobo is brimming over with words that denote the fact that he is a worker: the employment agent being called "the dollar snatcher" and the reference to "making a shipment" referring to being shipped from an agency to a job; "bundle stiff," meaning that the worker has a bundle; "gandy dancer" describing a man tamping ties on the railroad; "stake bound" for the man who has worked so long that he has accumulated quite a little of this worldly good and so is not a good worker any longer; and many more words and phrases are descriptive of a working man.

To my mind, the person at the bottom of the transient scale is the tramp who must travel but must not work.

GILBERT S. DECKER

Secretary, Family and Transient Bureau, The Salvation Army, Washington, D. C.

Pay by the Hour

TO THE EDITOR: All the world's workers are producing a surplus. There can be no relief until there is some automatic limit placed on production. The utilizing of surplus production must follow, it cannot precede employment.

Pay wages and salaries *by the hour.* Determine the number of hours by the number of workers.

Originally man was bound for life. First he was a slave, then he became a serf. After he was liberated, he bound himself by the year. Later he hired by the month; now for fifty or one hundred years, by the day. He is working less and less hours. In a few hours per day with the machine, he makes all the food, cloth, shelter, and playthings he can use.

Pay *by the hour* and only for the hours he works. Give all the workers a chance. Reduce hours. Do not discharge individuals. Cooperation of course must be mutual between workers and mutual between employers.

This change is coming automatically. Let us help it along.

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The five-day week and the six-hour day are spreading fast. The Goodyear Rubber Company employs its huge force six hours a day with four shifts to make a continuous operation for the twenty-four hours. The work is shortened to five days.

The change to a short day must be made attractive to labor in order to make it automatic. It must be done by reasonable compensation and the attractive use of the leisure hours. To begin with, it will be hard on the employer, but necessity will provide the adjustment. C. VAN ZWALENBURG, M.D.
Riverside, California

Self-Cure for Unemployment

TO THE EDITOR: It is good to save people from starvation. From every other angle the unemployment dole as paid in America is wholly vicious. Relief by employment on public works is very little better. If reserves had been accumulated for this during flush times, the program would be excellent. There being no such reserves, taxes increase when they should decrease. The unemployed need consumption goods: food, fuel, clothes, housing. The unemployed should be employed to produce these. They would then become self-supporting, curing unemployment and want.

The country can waste tens of millions on doles or public works, and accomplish nothing substantial; it can solve permanently and satisfactorily the unemployment problem by employing the unemployed to produce their own consumption needs.
Professor of Social Ethics A. ROGER KRATZ
Evangelical School of Theology, Reading, Pa.

Current Costs

TO THE EDITOR: In his interesting article in your March 1 issue, Morris Lewellyn Cooke repeats his opinion that "the rates charged to the domestic and small commercial users [of electricity] are perhaps twice as high as they should be." For economic and legal reasons, he says, the disparity between domestic rates and power rates should be decreased by cutting the domestic rate in two, and obtaining revenue to meet the resulting deficit by increasing the power rate. Then, in his opinion, each class would be paying a rate proportionate to the cost of serving it with electricity.

Last year domestic users paid an average of about 6.02 cents a kilowatt-hour, and power users an average of 1.42 cents. Receipts from domestic use totalled $685,877,200 and from power customers $555,122,100. Use may be computed from the figures as 39,093,105,634 kwh. for power customers and 11,393,309,000 kwh. for householders. If domestic rates had been only 3.01 cents (average) per kilowatt-hour, $342,938,600 must have been added to the power bill, bringing it to $898,060,700. The average kilowatt-hour price for power then would have been 2.29 cents. Instead of paying 4.24 times as much as power users, householders would have paid 1.31 times as much. Ignoring Mr. Cooke's proposed decrease in commercial rates, which would emphasize my argument, it is apparent that in his opinion it costs only 1.31 times as much to generate, transmit, distribute and collect for a kilowatt-hour of domestic current as for a kilowatt-hour of power current.

Such a figure could come only from the heart, fathered by a wish. Space forbids the computation necessary to demonstrate that each kilowatt-hour of domestic electricity costs very close to the 4.24 times the cost of power current for which it sells. It is easy enough to show, however, that power current costs less than half as much as domestic current and therefore, by Mr. Cooke's own theory, should cost less than half as much, instead of about three fourths (1/1.31).

The load factor of a group of domestic users seldom reaches 20 per cent; that of a group of factories is seldom as low as 50 per cent. This means, untechnically, that to provide a given amount of electricity exclusively to domestic users requires 250 per cent as much physical equipment, and therefore 250 per cent as much capital expenditure, as to provide the same amount to factory users. Mr. Cooke points out truly that human labor, and therefore the importance of wages as a cost factor, has become unimportant in the electrical business. Likewise material costs, aside from those involved in capital expenditures, are insignificant even in coal-steam generation, in comparison with total cost. So capital charges, of which interest is greatest, are the important items of electrical cost, and the cost of serving any class of customers varies directly, and in close proximity to the capital expenditure involved by that group. Since it costs more than twice as much per kilowatt-hour sold to provide equipment for serving, domestic users as power users, the cost of electricity itself is more than twice as great for domestic customers as for power customers. Other minor factors increase this differential. One is the self-evident fact that wholesaling an average of 70,123 kwh. a year to power customers involves less administrative expense than retailing 560 kwh. a year to domestic customers.

But on the basis of load factor alone, using the figures most favorable to Mr. Cooke's beliefs, domestic current must sell for at least twice as much as power current, on the average. Promotional household rates, increasing use, affect the situation but do not alter the fact that household use is very irregular as contrasted with power use. Quite a number of Mr. Cooke's statements will stand logical dissection quite as well as this. S. BURTON HEATH
New York.

TO THE EDITOR: Mr. Heath quotes me correctly in saying "the rates charged to the domestic and small commercial users [of electricity] are perhaps twice as high as they should be." No effort was made in this particular article to go into this proposition in any detail. In two recent pamphlets issued for free distribution, What Price Electricity for Our Homes and On the Cost of Distribution of Electricity, the then available data were quite fully discussed.

In assuming that any cut in domestic rates would necessarily have to be met by a corresponding addition to power rates there is involved the further assumption that present returns are mathematically determined which is very far from the case. Other factors such as the increased use due to the lower rate are ignored. There are at least six major customer classifications, not just domestic and power. The problems involved in Mr. Heath's discussion are not so completely arithmetical as might be inferred. Moreover, the net income of many utilities is so much more than is needed to pay a fair return, that were they subjected to a rate case before a competent and fair-minded regulatory body, this income would be seriously cut.

In this case the cut should in general be applied to the domestic consumers and would go a long way to bringing down the price of domestic current without touching the cost of current for large power which in many cases is entirely too low.

In the matter of load factors the scarcity of technical data does not permit one to be too dogmatic. But 20 per cent for modern domestic installations is as far from typical as is 50 per cent for "a group of factories." Both percentages are of course possible, but if determined for today would be apt to vary widely as between yesterday and tomorrow, or a day chosen in some other season of the year. Cost-finding is not practiced in the distribution field—one producing revenues not far from one billion dollars annually, distribution costs are not discussed before engineering or other bodies, and there are no recognized units and very little standardization. For these reasons discussion in the field are attended by unusual difficulties.

It will make for clarity if we let the cost of service to

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Child Welfare

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Courtenay Dinwiddie, General Secretary, 331 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Home Economics

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 620 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 620 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

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NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 1133 Broadway, New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

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Official Publication: The Jewish Woman.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—C. M. Bookman, president, Cincinnati; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 82 N. High Street, Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The sixtieth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Detroit, June 11-17, 1933. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

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Is your organization listed in the Survey's Directory of Social Agencies? If not— why not?

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

Not So Dumb

THE boy was probably mentally deficient and an examination was indicated.

"How many ears has a cat?" queried the psychologist.

"Two," replied the lad instantly.

"And how many eyes has a cat?"

"Two."

"And how many legs has a cat?"

"Say, Doc," asked the boy, "didn't you ever see a cat?"—*Mental Health, Canadian National Assn. for Mental Hygiene.*

THE Blue Ridge Institute for social-work executives has chosen the subject Controls In and Of Social Work for its sixth annual session July 25-30 at Blue Ridge, N. C. Detailed information from the institute director, Bradley Buell, Association of Community Chests and Councils, Graybar Building, New York.

UNDETERRED by rumors of cropped budgets for summer work the Committee on Vacation Homes and Camps of the New York Children's Welfare Federation will conduct its sixth annual training course for camp counselors June 16-19 at Northover Camp, Bound Brook, N. J. Karl D. Hesley is the director. For details address the Federation at 386 Fourth Avenue, New York.

NEWLY elected officers of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service are: president, Prof. S. H. Hobbs, University of North Carolina; vice-presidents, Dean Justin Miller, Duke University; Harriet Herring, University of North Carolina. Gertrude Weill, secretary, and J. S. Holmes, treasurer, were both re-elected.

THE Rev. Ambrose Hering, for more than six years executive secretary of the Lutheran Welfare Society of Minneapolis, and a leader in the social work of the Lutheran Church, has gone to New York as director of the Lutheran Innner Mission Society.

PAUL S. BLISS of St. Louis has deserted the ranks of the publicitors which he has long adorned and gone over to the Red Cross. He resigned as director of publicity of the Community Fund and was promptly snapped up by the St. Louis Chapter as executive secretary.

"IN memory of Sherman Conrad, modest and inspiring leader," reads the tablet on the door of a recently dedicated room in the New Orleans Y.M.C.A., the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Stern of that city. The room is one of the most used in the building. All staff meetings are held there and all meetings of committees concerned with work for younger boys. The younger boys, newsboys and others of 'teen age also use the room for clubs and gatherings of various kinds. Mr. Stern was a personal friend of Sherman Conrad, whose death a few years ago was a shock and sorrow to the whole social work fraternity. The form of the memorial is considered an especially appropriate expression of Mr. Stern's affection for his friend and of his social spirit.

THE buxom Californian, a widow of several years standing, drawing half-orphan aid from the state for four small children, became, surprisingly, the mother of a fifth. "'Tain't my fault, Miss," she protested to the social worker, "'Tain't my fault. God jes' seems to have a pick on me."

J. FRAZIER GLENN, father of the juvenile court movement in Buncombe County, N. C., has been made judge of the court, succeeding Judge Carl B. Hyatt.

In Probation Circles

FRIENDS of Alice C. Smith, veteran probation officer of the Women's Court in New York, gave her a tea-party recently, with all sorts of tributes and trimmings, to celebrate her thirtieth year of service. Miss Smith has been on the job since probation was in swaddling clothes, and has faithfully and gallantly nursed it through all its stages of development.... The City Court of Fort Wayne, Ind., has its first probation officer, Margaret Phillips Church. ... Oris E. Morey, for four years deputy probation officer of the St. Louis Juvenile Court, has been appointed director of the St. Louis Board of Guardians, in charge of the administration of mothers' pensions and of child dependency work.

MRS. WILLIAM DEYOUNG KAY, distinguished bearer of degrees from Newcomb College and Columbia University, has been elected president of the New York Section of the National Council of Jewish Women.

SHARRARD EWING has resigned as director of the National Association of Travelers Aid Societies.

IT was one thing for John R. Cranor to accept appointment as superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Industrial Reformatory at Huntington and to resign a similar post at the Illinois Reformatory at Pontiac, but it was something else again to know what to do about Jimmie and Vic. Jimmie is Mr. Cranor's seven-year-old son, and Vic is a police dog belonging to Colonel Whipp, superintendent of prisons. And Jimmie and Vic were inseparable. It was too much for Mr. Cranor, so Jimmie went into action. "Dear Colonel Whipp," he wrote, "Vic wants to go with me to Pennsylvania. If you will let him go I'll be good to him and you can come to see him sometime. With love, James Cranor." So Vic has moved to Pennsylvania.

MRS. FREDERIC M. PAIST of Wayne, Pa., who happens to be a sister of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior, has succeeded Mrs. Robert E. Speer as president of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A.

RUTH BRADBURY, until recently executive secretary of the Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Community Chest, is now doing finance and membership work for the Foreign Language Information Service.

THE Training School for Jewish Social Work, organized in New York in 1925, has been empowered by the regents of the University of the State of New York to change its name to the Graduate School for Jewish Social Work and to grant the degrees of Master of Social Service (M.S.S.) and Doctor of Social Service (D.S.S.). This will be the first institution in the country to grant distinctive professional degrees in social work. The graduate degrees offered by other schools of social work are: Master of Social Science, Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

DR. THOMAS A. STOREY of Stanford University is the new president, and Dr. Herbert F. True of Sacramento the president-elect of the Northern California Public Health Association.

DR. JOHN WYCKOFF, since 1916 secretary of the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, has been appointed dean to succeed Dr. Samuel A. Brown, recently resigned. Dr. Brown has been associated with the college, as student, teacher and administrator, for forty-two years. He retains his association as a member of the university council. Dr. Currier McEwan of the hospital of the Rockefeller Institute has been appointed assistant dean.

"... and Proud of It"

IN connection with the recent Georgia State Conference of Social Work the Atlanta Junior League organized an institute for volunteers which drew four hundred people from all over the state. At the last session 299 volunteers signed up for work with Atlanta agencies. It was at an informal dinner session of the conference that the young and lovely president of the Atlanta Junior League gave the professional contingent a thrill. Each person around the table rose to give his name, his organization affiliation and his office. Presidents, executives, supervisors and what-not introduced themselves to the

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accompaniment of appropriate applause. Presently it was the turn of the Junior Leaguer. She gave her name and then identified herself, not by her top title in the League nor by her connection with half a dozen fashionable boards, but simply as "Volunteer, Family Welfare Society." The applause, in theater parlance, stopped the show.

For Restive Visitors

WHEN you are calling on a social-work executive and are interrupted by a long telephone call what does Emily Post prescribe as appropriate behavior for you? Should you listen to the telephone conversation or read the correspondence—upside down—on the desk? Violet Kittner, executive secretary of the Cleveland Jewish Social Service Bureau, leads her callers not into temptation. On the guest side of her flat-top desk she places from time to time some thought-provoking statement that will keep a wandering mind occupied while the telephone talk goes on. For instance, a card under her desk glass reads, "Our environment is our own interpretation of the universe." Just try that on your ponderer!—J.D.K.

W. RAYMOND NIDAY of Gallipolis, Ohio, has been appointed principal of the Ohio State School for the Blind from which he was graduated in 1921.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., has honored the living by changing the name of its City Hospital to the Charles V. Chapin Hospital after Dr. Charles V. Chapin, one of the grand old men of the public-health movement who recently retired after forty-eight years as superintendent of health of that city. Dr. Dennett L. Richardson succeeds him.

THE Spingarn Medal, coveted honor of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been awarded to Maj. Robert R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, "for his thoughtful leadership of conservative opinion and action on the Negro in the United States as shown in the U. S. Veterans' Hospital controversy in Tuskegee, by his stand on education in Haiti, by his support of equal opportunity for the Negro in the American public school system, and by his expression of the best ideals of the Negro in his book, What the Negro Thinks."

WITHOUT benefit of Broadway, The Survey has done, it appears, its modest bit for the drama. The Whistle Blows, the one-act play by Philip L. Ketchum (Survey Graphic, January 1932, page 361), was translated into Italian and Polish at Chicago Commons and presented, says Glenford W. Lawrence, director of adult education, before audiences of workers, employed and unemployed, as an incentive "to support legislation designed to protect the interest of the workers from the hazards of unemployment." The play was also presented at the publicity session of the Missouri State Conference of Social Work in Kansas City. J. Harlow Graham of Oak Bluffs, Mass., plans to present it as a prelude to a series of messages on unemployment and world depression. The Social Work Publicity Council, 130 East 22 Street, New York, which holds the production rights, has sold two hundred copies to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the use of its Epworth Leagues. Production permission has already been requested from churches in Decatur, Ill., Detroit, Mich., and Los Molinis, Cal.

THE American Occupational Therapy Association is about to issue its first annual directory of qualified occupational therapists, including the names of persons eligible for admission to the National Register established early in 1931. Copies from the Association, 175 Fifth Ave., New York City.

DOROTHY ABTS, recently on the staff of the Social Service Department of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, has been appointed supervisor of the Bureau of Catholic Charities, Omaha, Nebr.

Elections at Philadelphia

National Conference of Social Work

President, Frank J. Bruno, St. Louis; *vice-presidents,* Percival Dodge, Detroit; Eugene Kinckle Jones, New York; Dorothy Kahn, Philadelphia.

Executive committee members (elected for three years), Pierce Atwater, St. Paul; Frank Bane, Chicago; Paul T. Beisser, Baltimore; Karl de Schweinitz, Philadelphia; Rhoda Kaufman, Atlanta.

Nominated for election at Detroit in 1933, under the new vote-by-mail system: *President,* William Hodson, New York; *vice-presidents,* J. Prentice Murphy, Philadelphia; Mary Gibbons, New York; Joel D. Hunter, Chicago.

Division Officers, 1932-1933. *Division I—Children: Chairman,* Jacob Kepecs, Chicago, *vice-chairman,* Paul T. Beisser, Baltimore; *secretary,* Frances Knight, Detroit.

Division II—Delinquents and Correction: Chairman, Jane M. Hoey, New York; *vice-chairman,* Judge Herbert Cochran, Virginia; *secretary,* Edna Mahon, New Jersey.

Division III—Health: Chairman, Albert H. Jewell, Kansas City, Mo.; *vice-chairman,* Virginia R. Wing, Cleveland; *secretary,* Alice M. Hill, New York.

Division IV—The Family: Chairman, Anna Kempshall, New York; *vice-chairman,* Betsey Libbey, Philadelphia; *secretary,* Francis H. McLean, New York City.

Division V—Industrial and Economic Problems: Chairman, Leifur Magnusson, Washington; *vice-chairman,* Mary Anderson, Washington; *secretary,* Elizabeth Magee, Columbus.

Division VI—Neighborhood and Community Life; Chairman, Wilbur I. Newstetter, Cleveland; *vice-chairman,* J. H. Montgomery, Richmond; *secretary,* Mrs. Nell Gosnell, Detroit.

Division VII—Mental Hygiene: Chairman, Stanley P. Davies, New York; *vice-chairman,* George Stevenson, M.D., New York; *secretary,* J. C. Thurrott, M.D., Flint, Mich.

Division VIII—Organization of Social Forces: Chairman: John B. Dawson, New Haven, Conn.; *vice-chairman,* Wilfred Reynolds, Chicago; *secretary,* Arthur A. Guild, Richmond.

Division IX—Administration of Public Social Work: Chairman, A. L. Bowen, Springfield, Ill.; *vice-chairman,* Margaret Reeves, Santa Fe, N. M.; *secretary,* Edwin D. Solenberger, Philadelphia.

Division X—The Immigrant: Chairman, George Warren, New York; *vice-chairman,* Aghavnie Yeghenian, New York; *secretary,* Agnes Ryan.

Division XI—Professional Standards and Education: Chairman, Harry L. Lurie, New York; *vice-chairman,* Agnes Van Driel, Chicago; *secretary,* Walter West, New York City.

Division XII—Educational Publicity: Chairman, Philip L. Ketchum, Omaha, Neb.; *vice-chairman,* Bart Andress, New York; *secretary,* Paul O. Komora, New York.

National Conference of Jewish Social Service

President, I. M. Rubinow, Cincinnati; *vice-presidents,* Kurt Peiser, Detroit; Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia; Walter Sondheim, Baltimore; *secretary,* George W. Rabinoff, New York; *treasurer,* Violet Kittner, Cleveland; *executive committee,* Virginia C. Frank, Chicago; H. Joseph Hyman, Indianapolis; Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus, and (to fill vacancies) Ben Rosen, Philadelphia; Alice L. Seligsberg, New York.

American Association of Social Workers

President, Stanley P. Davies, New York; *vice-presidents,* Katherine Lenroot, Washington; Dr. Ellen Potter, Trenton, N. J.; John D. Neal, Kansas City, Mo.; *secretary,* Irene Conrad, Syracuse; *treasurer,* Clarence King, New York; *executive committee,* Betsey Libbey, Philadelphia; Ellery Reed, Cincinnati; Frances Taussig, New York.

American Association of Hospital Social Workers

President, Elizabeth G. Gardiner, University of Minnesota; *vice-presidents,* Ruth Wadman, Rochester, N. Y.; Janet Thornton, New York; Elizabeth P. Rice, Boston, Mass.; *secretary,* Ruth E. Lewis, St. Louis; *executive committee,* Zdenka Buben, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mary M. Maxwell, Iowa City, Ia.

Social Work Publicity Council

Chairman, R. K. Atkinson, New York; *vice-chairman,* Helen Cody Baker, Chicago; *treasurer,* Victor Manning, New York; *secretary,* Mary Swain Routzahn, New York; *executive group,* Dwight Anderson, New York; Paul L. Benjamin, Washington; Ralph H. Blanchard, New York; Gordon Damon, Detroit; Anita Eldridge, San Francisco; Margaret Fellows, New York; John F. Hall, Seattle; Rhoda Kaufman, Atlanta; Philip L. Ketchum, Omaha; Frank Kiernan, Boston; Don LeBourdais, Toronto; Arch Mandel, Dayton; Gladys Roosevelt, Montclair N. J.; Edwin D. Solenberger, Philadelphia; Charles C. Stillman, Columbus; Clare M. Tousley, New York.

Episcopal Social Work Conference

President, Rev. C. Rankin Barnes, New York; *vice-presidents,* Very Rev. Kirk B. O'Ferrall, Detroit; Mrs. John M. Glenn, New York; *secretary,* Rev. Robert B. Kimber, 1932 Trumbull Avenue, Detroit.

Church Conference on Social Work of the Federal Council of Churches

Chairman, Clarence E. Pickett, Philadelphia; *executive chairman,* Rev. Worth M. Tippy, New York; *secretary,* Amelia Wyckoff, New York.

CITATIONS for exceptional merit in social work interpretation took the place, at Philadelphia, of the prizes for the best one thing and another offered in previous years by the Social Work Publicity Council. The awards were, with one exception, to material presented rather than to individuals responsible for it. All the material has been assembled as a traveling exhibit which may be booked by application to the Council, 130 East 22 Street, New York. Honors went to:

Denys Wortman, of the New York World-Telegram, for his Metropolitan Movies cartoons showing the effects of unemployment;

Emergency, a campaign booklet by Louise Clevenger, of the St. Paul Community Chest;

The Whistle Blows, a one-act play by Philip L. Ketchum of Omaha [published in The Survey of January 1, 1932];

Everybody's Business, house organ of the Jewish Welfare Federation of Cleveland, edited by Marion Rubenstein;

The Health Officer's Report, Middletown, New York, the work of Mildred Dillistin and Dr. H. J. Shelly;

Family Welfare, the weekly bulletin of the Family Welfare Society of Boston, largely the work of Natalie W. Linderholm;

The 1932 Early Diagnosis Campaign of the National Tuberculosis Association with chief honors to Dr. H. E. Kleinschmidt, Dwight Anderson, Dr. Iago Galdston and A. Schaeffer, Jr.;

Two Tubs of "Chiny Asties," a short story by Lucretia Penny, pseudonym for the author, who is a frequent contributor to Hygeia;

Solving the Nursing Problem in Milwaukee, a series of ten feature stories in The Milwaukee Journal, written by Aileen Ryan, editor of the woman's page;

The Year's Interpretive Work of the Family Welfare Association of America with special mention of Baird Middaugh, publicity director, and Victor Manning, extension director.

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COMMUNICATIONS

(*Continued from page* 284)

the small consumers stand on its own feet as is coming to be the practice of commissions and courts. The veil of mystery about domestic-service costs is very rapidly being dispelled.

MORRIS LLEWELLYN COOKE

Philadelphia.

Alien Nurses

TO THE EDITOR: I read with interest the articles which appear in The Survey concerning the plight of nursing. But there is a phase of the problem which has been overlooked by your contributors, i. e. the alien nurse. American citizenship is a requirement for eligibility for service for nurses in federal employment. In some of our border states the same ruling applies in state, municipal and county hospitals. This should be a rule in every state.

Nurses are professional people but they are in the same status as any other employed persons. Economic conditions regarding the competition of alien with American graduate nurses has improved since the ruling by the United States Department of Labor of October 1, 1930, requiring the return to their own country of student and graduate nurses after taking the courses granted them in our municipal and county hospitals.

I have heard three reasons given as to why the alien nurse does not become a naturalized citizen: Because she expects to inherit property in her native country and change of citizenship might jeopardize this chance; the widow of a British subject who is receiving a mother's pension; the ex-service nurse who is receiving disability allowance from the Canadian government. Change of citizenship might endanger the mother's pension and the nurse's allowance.

One remains an alien until he has completed the process of becoming a citizen; declaration of intention does not make an American citizen. The rights of the American nurse should have protection and consideration before alien nurses. When you, Mr. and Mrs. Public, have occasion to employ a private-duty nurse, inquire if she is an American citizen; if not, tell your doctor that American nurses are available in goodly numbers in need of employment and to get one for you.

If American nurses are not as efficient as alien nurses are, the blame rests upon American fathers and mothers; educators say they can only develop the material which is sent to them.

ADELAIDE SHORT, R.N.

Lowden, Washington

BOOK REVIEWS

(*Continued from page* 282)

provements in farm management and agricultural practices and the adjustment of market supply to effective demand for farm products.

The book contains a wealth of pertinent materials, fresh synthesis, suggestive interpretation. Popular thinking on our agricultural difficulties would benefit greatly from pondering the author's conclusion that "to a considerable extent the farmers of the Corn Belt have it in their power to make the best of a difficult transitional period, but this cannot be done by judging the future of the Corn Belt by the extractive period before the World War."

E. G. NOURSE

Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C.

Bibliography

A LONDON BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES—*Being the Subject Catalog of the British Library of Political and Economic Science at the School of Economics, the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature at the University of London, the Libraries of the Royal Statistical Society and the Royal Anthropological Institute, and certain special collections at the University College, London, and elsewhere. Compiled under the direction of B. M. Headicar, librarian of the British Library of Political and Economic Science, and C. Fuller, B.A., assistant librarian, with an introduction by Sidney Webb (Lord Passfield), 3 volumes, pp.* 1130, 940, 1232. *The London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C. 2, London,* 1931.

THIS is a monumental work of six hundred thousand items, alphabetized as a subject catalog from "Aachen—Rapid Transit" to "Zuni Indians," found in seven London libraries. It will be supplemented by additional volumes from time to time, the first of which (volume 4) is announced. It forms a work of reference which every large library should have where special attention is given to economics, sociology, political science. The introduction by Sidney Webb makes a valuable comment on the construction and use of a bibliography as the first step in any piece of research and on its significance to the researcher in creative suggestions and hypotheses in terms of which the research may be launched and pursued.

BENJAMIN R. ANDREWS

Teachers College, Columbia University

Sociology

THE RURAL COMMUNITY, *by Dwight Sanderson. Ginn. 723 pp. Price $4.40 postpaid of The Survey.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PLANNING, *by C. C. North. McGraw-Hill.* 409 *pp. Price* $3.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

AN HOUR OF SOCIOLOGY, *by Ernest R. Groves. Lippincott.* 160 *pp. Price* $1 *postpaid of The Survey.*

IN these three books we have sociology in as many senses of the word. The study of the natural history of the rural community is a work upon which Sanderson has spent several years of research. It is not a book of readings and collections, although excerpts aplenty are found in the volume. Instead it is a sociologist's examination of the course of evolution of the village. This is a large subject because the rural community extends the world over and through the ages. This presentation with the Systematic Source Book in Rural Sociology being published by Sorokin, Zimmerman and Galpin should be for any student of the problem a liberal education.

North subtitles his book, A Guidance of Social Change. He begins with an examination of basic factors in social organization, after which he reviews some of the problems that baffle us, including population, the economic system, race, government, the family, and finally religion. The economic system he finds wanting in organization and purpose. Throughout he is writing to the student and necessarily he must repeat much that has been written in the field. That is to be expected, but that he should weaken when he reaches the planning aspect or phase of his discussion is disappointing. He ends up with a plea for a free society and democracy, which is not clear. It sounds like a plea for "rugged individualism" but it is not exactly that. Such a conclusion, however much education might be inducted to achieve the ideal of democracy, seems to the present reviewer not consistent with the gravity of the problems North has written about. We seriously wonder how the idea of social planning, and North would include economic planning, can be achieved by the methods of democracy.

Sociology, by Groves, is a very satisfactory discussion of the methods, problems and some of the viewpoints of the subject. The book is readable and should be understandable to the average man on the street. The volume before us has about it a red band which reads: "This book holds the key to the unemployment problem." That is a misleading trick of the advertiser which does not do justice to what Groves has done so well. He is not trying to solve any problems, but is writing about the interest of the sociologist in social problems.

NELS ANDERSON

Seth Low Junior College

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